

The GENTLEMAN's
Accomplish'd Jockey :
WITH THE
Compleat HORSEMAN,
AND
Approved FARRIER.

CONTAINING,

- I. The excellent Constitution and Temper of HORSES, MARES and COLTS; the Manner of Breeding them, with their proper Feed, and Management for all Exercises.
- II. The *Compleat Jockey's* Method for Dieting, Physicking, and Ordering, the *Race-Horse*, so as to be fit for any Match : Certain Rules for buying good Horses, and preventing Impositions and Cheats.
- III. Various Ways for making of Stars, Blazes, and Marks in the Fore-head, or any Part of the Horse's Body, with other Curiosities, &c.
- IV. The *Farrier's Master-Piece*, in knowing the several Causes and Cures of all Distempers, Sores, Wounds, Bruises, and Hurts, incident to Horses; with an excellent PRAXIS, whereby any one may easily know how and when to Physick, Bleed, Purge, Rowel, Dock, Shoe, and Shape their Horses, being some peculiar Observations not before made publick.

By G. M. Gent.

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THE PREFACE.

Kind Reader,

I Know not what better to present you with, than the following Sheets, being a Work digested from the most celebrated Authors, and Jackies, who have Writ upon the Subject of Horsemanship : So useful, so serviceable, so sensible a Creature is a Horse, that Man has not only vast Profit in his Breed, but infinite Pleasure in the Service of riding him ; so that the greatest Potentates since the Creation of the World have valued themselves highly upon having their Stables fill'd with the most Nice and Valuable of that Kind. No wonder then, it has been the assiduous Care and Study of their Masters, to know their Nature and Constitution, their Infirmities and Distempers, with their several Causes and Cures.

The PREFACE.

To preserve therefore so noble and generous a Creature, we have consulted the most eminent Farriers, and drawn from them many excellent Prescriptions relating to all the Diseases incident to a Horse, with the Method of Cure ; so that every one who is Master of a Horse, may find in this Book all the Knowledge belonging to a Farrier, or the most accomplish'd Jockey ; by which he will be enabled how to make Choice in his Breeding and bringing them up.

There are other Books of this Nature in the World, some of which are too tedious, and full of Tautologies, of which we shall say no more. He therefore that has any Knowledge of a Horse, upon perusing what we have Writ, will soon own it is to the purpose, which is what was aim'd at by the Compiler.

G. M.

THE

THE
GENTLEMAN'S
MOST
Accomplish'd JOCKEY,
WITH THE
Compleat HORSEMAN.

*The excellent Constitution, Nature, and Temper
of HORSES in general.*



HORSE, of all other Beasts, is a most excellent and useful Creature; a generous and grateful Beast to his Owner, very Tractable, and easy to be Taught; and of invincible Courage in the Field of Battle. Whoever then would make choice of a good Horse, must observe the following Rules. If he springs from the *Barbary* Breed, let him have a fine small Head, full Crested, and his Shoulders well-set; if *Spanish*, his Limbs slender, fine, much like a Stag's. The *Neapolitan* Horse has lovely sparkling Eyes, clean in his Limbs, with a Nose like a Hawk. The *German* and *Dutch* Horse, have strong Limbs,

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but indifferently shaped, with great Hoofs, and rugged Legs. As for the *French*, they are in a great measure like the *English*, but of a weaker Constitution.

As to the *Colour* of a Horse, that's best in general which pleaseth the Fancy ; there are good of all Colours ; in particular, we *English* prefer the Sorrel, White and Roan, but above all the Bay, with a white Star in their Foreheads, and spotted Feet. Our North-Country Grays, about *Yorkshire*, and in *Scotland*, are very strong and serviceable for Travelling, and will live to a great Age. The Flea-bitten Horse is likewise a good Traveller : Some people prefer for Stallions, the Yellow with a Black List down the Back ; but others, I think with more Judgment, the Bay and Chestnut.

Directions to chuse a Horse as to his Paces.

The several Pacings of a Horse is to Trot, Rack, Amble, Pace, or Gallop ; so that your Choice must be according to the Use you put him to : If you want a Traveller, take one that Trots moderate and easy ; not given to tread uneven, or striking his Legs a-cross, which will make him Trip and Stumble, and is a great Sign of Weakness in his Limbs. Likewise a pacing, ambling Horse is pleasant to Travel with, ; in the Choice of such, observe that he move his Legs on one Side both together, wide, swift, and easy, without treading short, or shuffling. But if you want a Horse for Hunting, Racing, or riding Post, chuse one that either has been taught, or has naturally a Racing Pace, which is neither an Amble, nor Trot, but between both, and is very easy. If you prefer a Galloper, let him raise his Feet quick and clear, a moderate Height, without boggling or striking his Belly ; let him fetch large Reaches with his Fore-Legs, his Hinder following quick

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quick, without cutting under the Knee or Shank, but that he keep him steady thro' his Course, his Fore-Foot beating regularly, which are excellent and sure Properties.

The Height and Stature of a Horse.

Here you must consider the Use he is design'd for; if for Strength, let him be about Sixteen Hands high, and without much Flesh upon his Legs; these are fit for either War, Cart, Waggon, or Coach: But to chuse for your Diversion only, chuse a fine Limb and Shape, and not above Fourteen Hands, or according to the Proportion of your own Body:

To know how to chuse a sound Horse.

When you are to buy a Horse, first knowing his Age and Breed, view him naked, without Saddle or Bridle, standing just before his Face, and observe if his Countenance be chearful and lively; if it be, he is in Health and Sound. Next see that his Ears be thick, stiff and taper from the Roots to the Ends, and of a moderate Size, for such Ears shews much Mettle, Life, and Vigour, and are very ornamental to a Horse. Let his Face be smooth, his Fore-head high, with a sort of a Feather in the middle, or a white Snip upon his Nose. Let his Eyes be full and round, shining, and sparkling, little of the White to be seen, which denoteshim clear-sighted, beautiful, fierce, and good-natur'd. See that his Chaps and Jaw-Bones be lean, his Wind-pipe large, and Wind strong not full of Knobs Kernels, or little Strings; let his Neck shoot thro' the Jaw, or fix'd in the lower-part of it; these Properties shew a Horse to be sound Winded, fit for Racing, and free from the Glanders. Again, Let him have wide Nostrils, which open and shut quick; a deep but not wide Mouth, with thin dry Lips. Before

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to observe his Teeth carefully, and look when you buy, that none of his Teeth are lost; those Teeth you find left, see whether they be Tusks, Fore-Teeth, or Grinders, by which you may Guess at his Age, altho' the Mark be lost: but to prevent being deceiv'd, buy not that Horse which has lost any of his Teeth, for the rest will soon follow. Let his Breast be broad and full-flesh'd, decorated with Sprigs or Snips; you may confide in his Strength, for he will not deceive you, with Cutting or Tripping. Let the Fore-Legs of your Horse be well-Jointed next to the Shoulder, or Elbow, well-knit, and cover'd with Sinewy and Brawney Flesh, standing firm and solid; and when he walks, to move with an even Pace, and his Knees strong and unhurt: Likewise his Shanks, as low as his Fet-locks, nicely made, sinewed, and shaped, proportionable to his Thighs, and that they are neither crooked, nor full of Ridges or Seams. Let his Pasterns be strait, stiff, short and smoothe, strong and sinewy, without Gouts, or Swelling. Let the Hoof be examin'd carefully, for it is a nice Part. See therefore that its Colour be Black, of a moderate length, dry, hollow, and round: A White Hoof is very subject to let the Shoo draw, batter and spread. A wither'd Hoof, that seems to peel, with Welts and Seams about it, shews the Beast to be old, overwrought, and worn out. The Short-Hoof is brittle, and will not hold a Shoo at hard Labour above a Day. The Hoof that is flat, and full of Holes, denotes a founder'd Horse. The Socket of the Hoof must be well-flesh'd and smooth, free from Chops or Scars, adorned plentifully with Hair, and quite free from Scabs, or Ring-Worms.

Having observed the aforesaid Properties in the viewing your Horse, go from his Head to the right Side, and see that his Head is fix'd well to his Neck, that

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that it be small at the top, descending Taper down to his Shoulders, his Head moderately mounted, a high thin Crest, and a soft, curling, declining Mane. Feel if there be any Knobs or Swellings under the Nape of the Neck, if there be, the Fistula or Pole-Evil will certainly follow, if not timely prevented. View next the Back of your Horse, which ought to be broad, strait, smooth, and of a proportionable Length, well-knitted to his Ribs, with strait, stout, and strong Haunches; see that the Distance between the farthest Rib and the Huckle-Bone, be not above three Inches. Let the Shape of his Body be plump and smoothe, within the Pounds of his Ribs; his Cods, Stones, and Yard, compactly hung and shaped; for if his Testicles hang swagging, and loose, before he labours under some Uneasiness, or Distemper, and that he is subject to Founder. Let his Buttocks be round and even, of a due height; his Thighs brawney and sinewy, descending Taper-wise and circular; having particular regard to the Hock, or Middle-Joint, that you feel it well-knit, full of Sinews, Ligaments, and Grifles, neither spongy, nor swell'd, but furnish'd with large and full Veins, flexible at every Motion of the Horse.

Lastly, Let the Texture of his Hind-Legs be very fine and nice, not fat and flabby, but strong and sinewy, without Chops, Scratches, Cuts, or Scars. His Tail must be centrally fix'd upon his Buttocks, fleshy, of a good length, bristly and curled, except you admire the Bob best.

In fine, a Horse, with all these Properties, affords the Owner, with one of the most beautiful, generous, and serviceable Creatures God ever made for the Use of Man: And such an Inspection must be made, by all those who love to noble a Creature.

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ture, whose Livelyhoods depend on their Use, and whole Business obliges 'em to Travel.

All that has been said upon this Head, may be drawn into the following short Description, approv'd of by most Horse-Courfers, viz. *A Horse must have the Head and Legs of a Stag; the Ears and Tail of a Fox; the Neck of a Swan; the Breast of a Lyon; the Buttocks of a Woman; and the Feet of an Ass.*

Some choice RULES relating to the Breeding of HORSES, as it is now in Practice by the best Breeders of Horses in Great-Brittain.

How to chuse Stallions and Stud-Mares.

In this Case, the same Care must be taken, as the Gardners take to have good Stocks and Cyons to produce a noble and generous Fruit. If you would have Horses for Beauty and Shape, your Stallion and Mares must be exquisitely shaped, but the Mare in particular; for the Form and Shape of the Foal is generally more like the Mare than the Horse. If you intend to breed Horses for the Team, or Cart, the Stallion and Mare must be well Jointed, and in all Cases, of lively, brisk Natures; for heavy and dull Breeders will produce lumpish, clumsy, and unprofitable Colts, scarce worth the Rearing.

In choice also of your Breeders, see that they are healthy, and of a sound Constitution; for, in the Generation of all Animals, the hereditary Distempers of the Parents, descend to their Issue, and your Colts, generally will have the same Distempers of the Stallion and Mare.

Stud.

Stud-Mares not to be wild, but familiar.

Having premis'd thus much, your Business is to handle and tame all your Stud-Mares, leading them about, sometimes with light Burdens, and frequent Backing them; for a gentle Service will make 'em tame, and acquainted with their Keepers; and being thus handled, you may at all times, without any difficulty, remove them from one Pasture to another; you may easily bring them to be Cover'd, and take their Colts from them. Besides, wild Mares are not only troublesome to keep, but they often destroy the Colts in their Bellies, by running and leaping over Hedges and Ditches.

When the Mare is to be first handled and Cover'd.

Take up your Mare to Tame, when she is about two Years old, when begin to break her, and the Year after, or 3 Months longer, let your Horse Cover her. Some say, 'tis best to Cover her at 2 Years, but I have proved the contrary by Experience, which is the only Judge in this Case.

How to oblige your Mare to be cover'd.

Before you bring your Mare to the Stallion, you must put her into a close Pasture, fenc'd for that purpose, and put to her a small Stone-Horse to court her, but see he is no longer unfetter'd, than some careful Body be by to keep her from being Cover'd, for she will strive to be Cover'd by him, tho' he is considerably lower than herself. Having thus provok'd your Mare to Generate, bring her to your large Horse to be Cover'd.

The Manner of Covering a Mare.

As soon as you perceive your Mare will stand the

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the Horse, and shews Signs that she wants to be Cover'd, you must be careful to feed the Horse well that is to Cover her; let him drink but little the Night before; then the next Morning about Sun-rising, bring him to your Mare, in a Place where neither of 'em can leap out, where, when he hath Cover'd her twice or thrice, let him stay feeding on Grass with her without any Water; then take your Horse up, and rub him well till the next Evening, when put him to your Mare again in the same Place, and let him Cover her as often as he will that Night, without you perceive him to fret and chase so much as will do him Hurt.

To Order your Mare after Covering.

The Mare being taken from the Horse a second Time, which must not be till the next Morning, (without your Mare seems satisfied with what she had before) when put your Horse to her a third Time, and when he has Cover'd her as often as he thinks fit, between Four in the Morning, and Eight in the Forenoon, take up your Horse, and let your Mare be led up to the middle in Water, where she may drink sparingly, and then be led gently into the Studd, where no other Horses must keep her Company.

How to prevent Barrenness in Mares.

Having caused all your Mares to be Cover'd, as above, about *Lammas*, in the Month of *July*, or the beginning of *August*, get a Mare or two which have not been Cover'd that Year before, and cause them to be Horsed, as before directed, when they are ready to be Cover'd, turn them to some other Stallion, (which you esteem not to be your best) amongst your Studd of Mares, and so be, Covering that Mare, or Mares, turned with him into the

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the *Studd*, shall cause the rest, if any of them have not Conceiv'd at their first Covering, to come to that Horse again; by this Means you'll be sure to keep no Mare B barren all the Year, but to have a Colt from every Mare, tho' not by your best Stallion; and thus you may suffer that Horse to run among your Mares, for a Month. But if you turn him into the *Studd*, without putting a Mare with him ready to be Cover'd, he will at first coming coming in, kick and beat all your Mares, and by hurting those which had before Conceived, will do you a considerable Damage.

The best Time of the Year to Cover Mares.

Intending to Cover your Mares, pitch upon the End of *May*, to the End of *July*, and then your Mare (which always goes with Foal a Year lacking a Month) will foal in such Time of the Year as she shall have plenty of Grass to feed herself and Foal with. But if she is Cover'd in *February*, *March*, or *April*, she'll Foal so early in the Year, that for want of Food both herself and Colt may be starved; for 'tis worth Observation, that neither Oats, Hay, or any other Food, will nourish a Mare so well, and breed Milk for the Colt, as will Grass eaten green from the Earth.

In what manner your Stallion shall be Dieted, whilst he Covers a Mare.

Notwithstanding your Stallion is kept at hard Meat, he will not fail to get a Colt on your Mare, going to Grass, (if she be manag'd as aforesaid) yet the best Diet for him, during all his Covering-Time, is to feed upon Grass; for when he tastes of the Grass with the Mares, he'll like his Hay the worse: Besides, there is more danger of breaking his Wind, in feeding on Hay than on Grass.

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How to keep your Mare whilst she is with Foal.

Your Mare that is with Foal must 14 or 15 Days before Foaling, be taken from the Studd, and with some other gentle Mare, or Gelding, be led into some rank Pasture, well fenced for that purpose, which will not only make her strong, and able to Foal without danger, but also produce store of Milk for her Colt when first foaled, and soon make her fit for being Cover'd again.

How long a Horse will be able to Cover a Mare.

A good Stallion, well order'd, and fed, will be vigorous enough for six or seven Years, to Cover Yearly seven or eight Mares, besides doing you Service the rest of the Year; but if you turn him abroad with your Mares, he will strain and weaken himself so much, as not to do you any Service, nor last above three Years.

What Age is best for Horses and Mares to get Colts.

Most Breeders say, The best Age for the Mare is from three Years old to ten; and from four to five Years, till twelve, for the Horse; and that after those Ages, the Colts will prove dull, stupid, weak, and heavy.

What Time of the Year best to Wean Colts.

The only Time to Wean Colts is at *Candlemas* or *Shrove-Tide*, after they are foaled. And in this Matter you must be very careful; for, if your Colt be not thoroughly Weaned, well Summer'd and Winter'd for the three first Years, he pines after his Dam, he will hardly prove good for much. Observe then, that when you Wean him, you bring him to some House for that purpose, quite out of the

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the Hearing of the Mare, where he must be kept, and not suffer'd to go abroad. Adjoining to this Place, you must have enclosed Pastures, wherein they may refresh and air themselves, and play together in fine fair Weather, after the fourteen Days is past, from the Time you begin to Wean them, till the Grass is full-grown in *May*, when put them into such Pastures where commonly Milch-Kine are fed, and where they may not hurt their Reins, by feeding in rank, high Grass, which will make 'em have thick and foul Necks: Besides, want of Food will stint, and spoil their Growth; but let 'em eat short, thick, sweet Grass, till they have forgotten their Dams.

What manner of Feeding is best for Colts after two Years of Age.

All must own, that know any thing of a Horse, That lying Wet, and want of Feeding in Summer, from two Years old upwards, spoils the greatest part of the Breed of Horses in *England*, which in my Opinion would breed the best Horses for all kind of Service, of any Country in the World: For if Wet lying, and scanty Food in the Winter, doth breed an heartless, ill shap'd Horse, subject to cold and watry Diseases in his Body and Limbs, so over-rank Feeding in Summer, chiefly from two Years old, and upwards, doth breed a dull Horse, with bad Veins (burden'd with fat purisy Flesh) is very subject to get Coughs, and the Glanders, therefore the best Feeding for your Horse-Colts, from two Years old and upwards, for the Summer Feeding, is where where he may have a fine large Walk, with hungry, short Feeding, but yet not so bare, but that he may, ranging about for it, feed himself full once in a Day; and that he hinder not himself of his Growing; but in any wise to keep young

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your Horse-Colts from Covering any Mare till they be full five Years of Age.

The Reason why English Horses prove bad.

Some Horsemen say, That the Reason of taking up our Horses so Young, is, that being large, and well-fed, if they should run till they come to their full Strength, they'd be so unruly and mischievous in their Breaking, that they would spoil themselves and their Keepers, before they were made Tame and Gentle ; but this Opinion of theirs, seems very ridiculous ; for there never yet was so sturdy, and unruly a Horse, which could not be made Tame and Familiar to Handle, by Watching and Hunger in one Month at farthest, if his Master would but diligently Manage and Humour him.

How to Manage and Handle an unruly Horse.

You may easily effect this: When your Horse is first Housed, put no Meat into the Manger, or Rack, but let him take all his Feeding at your Hands, by which Means he will gradually grow familiar, gentle, and tame, without Blows, or hard Usage. Besides, thro' the Order before appointed in Breaking him, and his being the Colt of a tame Mare, and fed some part of every Winter at hand in the House, he will grow Tame, in a manner, before he is broke, and will prove a brave, undaunted, sure Horse.

How to use him after he is Handled.

When you have been a Journey, and just off of your Horse, keep your Horse still Bridled and saddled awhile, and let him champ his Meat at the Bit, till he is in good Temper, and grows cool ; then rub the Saddle-place well, and forbear letting him

drink

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drink whilst he is hot and empty ; neither ride him hard on a full Stomach : Whoever observes these Rules, will seldom have his Horse Sick or Lame ; but chearful, courageous, and hearty.

How to Feed Mares, and Weanlings, &c. in the depth of Winter.

You must observe a particular Order of Winter-Feeding for your Mares, and Weanlings of two Years old in several Places with a Hovel, or House made for them, adjoining to your Winter-Pasture, wherein you must sometimes, in severe Weather, Fodder them in a Rack made for that purpose, and see that they are brought into that House every Night the Weather en-lines to be Wet, and the Earth slabby ; but in dry, clear, frosty Weather, they may lye abroad all Night without any Damage. Further, Neglect not to keep one particular Pasture near your House, in which you may Feed your Mares and Colts in the Winter, which Pasture must not be fed till near *Shrovetide*, when, 'till the middle of *May* (before which Grass is not sufficiently grown in all Places fit for Horses to feed on) is the Time of most Danger of being spoiled thro' Hunger, of any part of the Year ; in which Time your Colts growing all the Summer after, will make your Colt-Mares so very poor and thin, that they will not be able to Foal, nor have Milk enough to bring up their Colts.

At what Age Colts may be Handled.

When you have Bred your Horse-Colt as hath been directed, the best Time, in my Judgment, to take him to Break, is, when he is full four Years of Age, and the Vantage ; or, if you have no pressing Occasion for him, and have good close Pasturage to keep him in, rather at five Years old and the Vantage ;

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tage ; for then his Sinews and Joints will be firm strong, and well-knit ; his Hoofs will be tough and not brittlish ; his Eye-sight will be clear and good, and his Chin strong. ; so that you cannot do him any Damage, either in the Breaking, or reasonable Riding him : Besides, he will carry his Age well, and continue a good Horse upwards of twenty Years ; whereas, if you take him up at two or three Years old, as we in *England* frequently do, he'll in a short time fall Blind, his Hoofs crack and fly, full of Wind-Galls, Splints, and weak in the Back ; and appear like an old Horse before he is ten Years of Age ; as most of the Horses are in *Spain*, because they are taken up so Young ; but they have some Excuse for this in *Spain*, which is that they have very little good Pasture-Ground for their Colts to run in ; whereas, we in *England* are abundantly stored with Enclosures and Lands fit for the Breeding all manner of Horses, and other Cattle, which Lands are cheap enough Rented, especially in the North-Parts of *Great-Brittain*. Our Horses are for the most part, esteem'd above any in Foreign Parts, and have this good Faculty with them, that whenever they mix their Breed abroad they lose their native *English* Strain, and sink into the common Strain of the Country where they Breed : so that foreign Nations can never be stored with *Brittish* Horses, but from *Great Brittain* itself. Besides, the Profit of sending our Horses Abroad, has been sufficiently experienc'd of late by some of our Merchants ; for since the last Peace made with *France*, our Farmers have found the Advantage of Breeding Horses, since at that time the *French* King's Subjects came to their own Doors, and gave them three times the Value for their Horses, than what they could have formerly sold them for : Nay, at the Conclusion of the last War, we may

may affirm, That there was a great Consumption of Horses in Foreign Parts, and that then they became here as great a Commodity as could be desired; I therefore leave it to the Consideration of our Gentry, who have Lands proper for Breeding of Cattle, and of the able Farmers who Rent such Lands.

I shall only add to what has been already said concerning Horses, Mares, &c. That it would be necessary to have a little Stable in the Field, where your Breeding Mare is Pastur'd, and that without any Door, Rack, or Manger to it; which I have observ'd to be the Practice amongst your famous Breeders in *Yorkshire*, and other Parts remarkable for curious Horses. And indeed the Reasons are very plain; for the building such a Stable is not only useful to keep your young Colts from the Inclemency of the Weather, but also to preserve and add Strength to your Mare all the Winter, she having a Place to retreat to, and shelter herself from hard Frosts and Snows, as also from wet Weather, since Rains wash away the Substance of any Beast, and make him poor and weak. Let a large quantity of Straw be laid up in this Stable. The Reason why I would not have a Door in the Stable, is, because as no Person can give constant Attendance upon his Breeding Mare or Colts, so by Accident they may be shut in, if a Door were to it, and so either starv'd, or made so weak for want of Food, before 'tis known, that they will be scarce useful ever afterwards; or if they should overcome it, the Charge will not answer the Owner's End.

To conclude, Let the careful Farmer observe, That by giving his Foals full Liberty, it will add much to their Growth, give great Beauty and Delicacy to their Limbs; when on the contrary being too much straiten'd and confin'd, they become ill-

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ill-shap'd, dull, clumsy, and heavy. Likewise take care when you turn your Horse or Mare to Grass, that it be in a dry Season, which will make their Coats lye smoothe and fine: And if you feed them with Oats twice or thrice a Week, it will not be amiss to keep 'em in good Heart. When you first take your Horse from Grass, ride him gently, lest you break his Wind; and when you Stable him, purge him well, to prevent the Grease settling in his Heels.

To know the Age of a Horse by the Marks in his Mouth, &c.

If you would know what Age an Horse is, by his Teeth, observe as follows. The Number of a Horse's Teeth is strictly said to be Thirty-four, but generally no more than Thirty-one. The first Year a Colt has Six above and below on each Side, and at three Years Ten; at Three and a half the Dog-Teeth, drop out; between that and six Years others spring up in their place; and then they arrive at their full Number, having shed and renew'd their great Cheek and Eye-Teeth. The perfect black Marks are seen in the Fore Teeth till Eight; at Twelve the Sides turn Black, and grow longer as his Age increases, except he feeds upon very hard Meats, and is strong-Jaw'd; and after he is past 12, his Age is not to be known by his Mouth. If you would know his Age by his Temples, he is old if they are grown crooked and hollow. If his Hoof is seamed, and when you pare it, is brittle, and dry, he is in Years. Feel his Tail close to the setting on, and if the Joints have hard Knobs, about the bigness of a small Plumb, he is no more than two Years old. If the Horse have full, round, sparkling Eyes, even with his Temples, and free from Wrinkles, he is Young. If upon

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upon handling his Skin, it comes up like Wash-Leather, he is Young. If his Eye-brows are full of Gray Hairs, he is in Years. If dark or sandy Colour seems to spread over his Coat, it shews Age. If the Bars of his Mouth are small, shallow, and smoothe, he is young, and Serviceable.

How to prepare a Horse fst for Hunting, or Travelling.

Some time before you design to Hunt, or Travel, give him sufficient Food, change of Litter, and good rubbing down ; Water him in the Stable with warm Water ; and gently rub into his Sinews and Joints and Sinews, some Neat's-feet, or other strengthening Oils. Before he has Hay in the Morning, let him eat Beans, or Oats. When you mount, proceed gently on your Journey, and after you have warm'd him in riding a Mile or two, ride him as your Occasions require, observing when you come to your Inn, to scrape off his Sweat well, and then rub him down, leaving him to feed plentifully. Let him stand in his Bridle awhile ; tuck some Whisps between his Belly and Girts, and pull some Hay into the Rack ; after he has fed a little, give him Split-Beans and Oats, let his Water be warmish, and to finish his Night, toss up his Bed of Litter lightly, and shutting the Stable-Door leave him till Morning.

To Back, Saddle, or Bridle a Horse.

Most Horses at first, are uneasy at the Saddle, to prevent which, hang them together in his View, and when you offer it, do it not in haste, but gently Girt the Saddle on between Whisps, and so by degrees tight his Girts, and let his Bridle be easy ; then lead him to a smooth Ground, and trot him about in your Hand, chearing him with your Voice and

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and a gentle Hand, now and then leaning very hard on the Saddle, shaking his Stirrups, &c. by which means he grow so familiar, that you may take off the easy Bridle, and wash his Mouth with Treacle and Ale, and Bridle him with a full-mouth'd Bit, laying the Reins on the Saddle: Give the Bridle a Twitch now and then, that he may champ on the Bit; fix Martingals from the Gaul-bands to the Girts, lest he start and fling up his Head; fix likewise a piece of Leather about his Neck, to his Withers, six Inches below his Throple, drawing the Martingals between that and his Neck, which will shape his Neck curiously, and prevent tossing his Head. Having for nine or ten Days serv'd him in this manner, he'll take both the Saddle and Trench quietly, then you may take him out, and making several Offers to mount, at last throw your self fast in the Saddle, and clinging close your Legs to his Sides, walk him to some plow'd Land, where ride him till he sweats. Then walk him gently, shake your Legs, and Stirrups, stroke and cherish him, and afterwards familiarize, by offering him Bread or Grass out of your Hands. This Exercise observ'd four or five Mornings together, the Martingal, Trench, and Cavesson may be laid aside, and you may venture to mount and ride him, having a well-manag'd Horse to lead the Way before you, and sometimes even, Side by Side.

A quick Way to fatten a lean Horse.

When you have brought him from Grass or Soil into the Stable, rub and curry him till his Skin is loose; then take Neat'sfoot Oil, and rub him over with it; give him thrice a Day either Bean, Oat or Bran-Mashes; then make Balls of Barley-Flower, the Juice of Cummin-Seeds, and sweet Fennel, with the Powder of *Enula Campane*, and a sufficient

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quantity of new Ale ; give of these Balls, three in a Day, for a Fortnight, allowing him to eat after each of them, two Quarts of split Beans, and half a Peck of Oats. Afterwards feed him with Oats and Hay, and you'll soon perceive him to fatten without he is very old indeed.

To preserve a Horse from Flies.

Take Arse-Smart, steep it in running Water, (or a strong Infusion of Rue, or Ivy) and wash him all over with it, and it will free him from the vexatious Torment of Flies or Wasps.

The Use of the Switch, Bit, or Spur, in order to bring a Horse to his several Pacings.

If you have a mind to ride only with a Switch or Wand, be cautious in using it, lest he is frighten'd, and after Correction, gently soothe and stroke him, letting the Switch rest over his Neck, that the Horse may now and then perceive it. The Discipline of the Switch, every good Rider will fall into, and know how to give Correction according to the Behaviour of the Horse.

To know well the Use of the Bit is extremely necessary, on which depends, in a great measure, the Art of Riding ; you must therefore let your Horse's Bit be neither too gentle nor hard, but of a middle Temper. Upon pressing him with the Bridle, if he carry his Head as he shou'd, quickly slack your Bridle, and stroke and cherish him, for a Horse is sensible of being indulg'd. If you bear a strict Hand with a Stay to bring the Horse's Head to your Hand, shorten his Reins till his Head stands right, and fix'd, with his Fore-head in a due Posture. This Order being observ'd, the Rider must stay his Horse with a gentle, even Hand, touching him softly with the Spur on that Side he wriggles his

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his Buttocks most, in order to make him draw one of his Fore-feet back, which if he does, encourage him, then stay awhile, and do the like again; then only draw the Bridle, and he will go lightly back with both his Fore-Legs, as soon as you touch him on the Neck with a Whip or Switch, at the same time crying out aloud, *Back!* upon hearing of which, with drawing the Bridle, and feeling the Rod, he will fall back as you desire. But observe, if he is out of the due Stay upon the Bridle, let him go over his Exercise again; and you will find, with some Patience, your Horse easily won to a good Mouth, by thus using a moderate Hand, not improperly call'd a *Sweet-Stay*, which makes him light upon the Hand, champ the Bit with pleasure, and keep a steady Head, being Properties inseparable, and very agreeable in a fine Horse. But altho' it may seem hard to continue perfect in every Action, tho' its common upon stop, or standing still, to be in Order, yet, perhaps, upon Motion, he will leave playing upon the Bit, and bear upon the Head, chiefly upon the main Courier, which arises thro' want of Judgment, how to keep and maintain a true, steady Hand with the *Sweet-Stay*, so as the Horse may take Pride in it. If then, he is ever out, observe it, and so stay him as to make him go backward, and bring himself into his right Order again: Then encourage him, and move him softly forward till he comes to the Place of Stop. In like manner must he be used in Treading the Rings, first slowly upon the Pace, the Trot, and upon the Gallop, in the Exercise whereof, he must see it be done with a steady, strait hand, or else he will thrust his Tongue upon, or over the Bit, and gaping strive to defend himself, thrust suddenly out his Head, as quick plucking it in again, shaking and tossing it about, as uneasy under an irre-

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irregular, intemperate Hand, which is altogether disagreeable to his Nature.

As for drawing the Bridle, he who knows any thing of sitting a Horse, must needs know how to manage the Reins, so that 'tis needless to say any thing of it here.

Proper Directions for teaching a Horse to Trot easy, handsome, swift, and regular.

1. Observe, That whatever Lesson you design to teach your Horse, go through with it before you begin any other.

2. That he has but one Rider from the beginning to the End of the Lesson he is learning, lest the different Ways of a Stranger confound him.

3. That when he takes the Bit well, and his Head brought to a true Stay, then see you keep him in it till he is perfect.

4. When he moves wrong, stay him gently, and make him begin again.

5. When he is right, encourage him, and without much stay, with a firm Hand bring him to his Trot again.

6. When he is in proper Order, stroke and encourage him, and direct his Body with a gentle, agreeable moving the Calves of your Legs, that he may perform more quick, not forgetting to keep a firm hand, without he curbs himself by drawing in his Head.

7. When you find his Trot is not light on your hand, stay him, and make him to go back, which will put him again in Order; then put him into his Pace and Trot as before, which being perform'd as it ought, let him want no Encouragement, which will make him good-natur'd: then lead him home, and give him some Grats or Hay out of your hand; at the same time give him good Words, and coax,

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tickle, and stroke him, which he remembring, the next time will take care to answer your Expectation. In about three Weeks thus using, he will be so perfect, that you may safely Trot or Pace him full Speed in the *Manage*, or Ring.

8. In the speediest of his Trot, let your Seat be steady, and your Hand firm, lest he lose all he had attain'd to before ; neither put him to the Gallop till he is perfect in his speedy Trot. In his full Trot, draw not your Hand in haste, but by a gentle Sway of your whole Body and Hand together, and hold your Hand till he falls back a Step or two, and there stop, and cherish him, which done, let your Hand and Body regain its proper Place.

9. But if he should notwithstanding attempt to advance, stay him again, in like manner, then dismount, encourage him, and lead him into the Stable.

10. From what hath been said, if those Rules are duly practic'd, no one will fail of Success. Therefore continue the Exercise, and now and then ride him athwart some Fallow-Ground, as fast as he'll go, for near half an Hour, but let him not fall into a trot, observing a moderate Stay ; and if you perceive he keeps his Head right, carries himself light and chearful upon the Bit, you may be certain that he has attain'd the perfect Use of the Hand.

Instructions relating to Horses already taught.

After your Horse has been thus manag'd, you may ride him without Whip, or Switch, for he will perform his Exercise upon the least Motion of Bridle or Spur ; and that so exact and regular, the Spectator will perceive but one and the same Motion both in Man and Horse. To make this, if possible, more compleat, the Reins must be very nicely handled.

1. Let

1. Let the Left-hand hold the Reins, the Thumb close upon the Reins, with the Little-finger between 'em, and the Hand fast on the Horse's Crest; for by the Motion of the Hand, the Horse is inform'd which Way you wou'd have him turn, earling it on the other, agreeable to the Humour of every one's Fancy.

2. If the Horse is to run at the Tilt, where there is no turning for him, draw not his Bridle towards the Tilt, but only strain the Rein that is next it, to make him carry his Head that Way.

3. By so doing, Art will work much upon the Shape and Goodness of a Horse, and not only render him perfect, but keep him sound, Wind and Limb.

4. Neither will the Rider be fatigued with bearing hard upon the Hand, but perform all without the Use of Martingals, Cavesson, &c.

5. By this Method of Teaching, an experienc'd Horseman will be soon distinguish'd from an ignorant Rider.

6. When you have gone through, and attain'd the swift Trot, and know how to stop, as well as to retreat, then teach him to Advance; and this must be done, by his lifting up both his Fore-Feet true and even together, above the Earth, like a Goat, and so let them fall even and true, several times together, the true Performance of which, will bring him to a just and regular Manage, and a ready Turn: To bring him to this; take your Horse, and trot him easily about 50 or 60 Foot, in some smoothe Ground, then give him a true Stop, the which he will readily observe, having learned the same before. Keep an even, firm Hand on your Bridle, then suddenly cry, *Hup! Hup!* touching him gently with your Whip, or Switch, on the right Shoulder, at the same time, clapping close

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the Calves of your Legs to his Sides, without spurring him, if possible; and with a little Labour and Patience, he will strive to do it twice or thrice together, which if he does, before that Moment to make as much of him, as possible. Having rested a little, trot him the same Distance as before, in the like manner, and gently try him again; and this do till he is perfect in plain Ground.

To proceed further; The next Step is, to ride him to a proper Place, and there upon the hanging Knole of a Hill, teach him gently the perfect Stop, and to run sliding upon his Buttocks, or hind Legs, which is a very fine, nice Posture, both for Manage or Turn; and therefore see that he performs it right, before he is taught any further. When he is brought to do it upon a soft Trot, the swift Trot, and upon a swift Gallop, then begin another Lesson with him. This is a very pleasant and agreeable Exercise, both for Horse and Man. See his Advances are regular; if too high, correct him with a slight Stroke over his Legs, and keep a sweet steady Hand on the Bridle, and he will amend his Fault.

How to bring the Horse to Half-turnings, Doubles, Chamber, Manage, Courier, &c.

When the Horse is perfect in what I have set down, he is to make a true and a just half and double Turn, which should be in this Manner: First When the Rider hath gently trotted, stopped, and advanced his Horse the length of a short Courier let him teach him gently and mildly to make the Half-turn, (beginning always on the Right-hand) that is, for the Rider to turn him with the help of his Left-leg, that his Head may stand that way which before his Tail stood; it is called a Half-turn, because he maketh but half a Circle; but if in the true

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True turn he set his head that way it stood at the first, that is a whole Circle, and therefore called a whole turn : But let him first do the half-turn perfect, which must be done by helping him with his Voice and Calf of his Leg, and not at first by any means to have him spurred, if he can be otherwise brought unto it, because a Spur is a Correction which is not to be used, but at that Instant when he hath committed an Error, and not while he remaineth ignorant what to do, by which Means undoubtedly, being a sensible Creature, he will perceive his Errors and Offences, whereby with little Correction he will easily amend any Fault : Let the Rider never go about to make him despair, but continually encourage him ; for having formerly attain'd a Perfection of a just, even and swift Trot in the Rings, (the very true Ground of all other Lessons) he will easily turn on the right-hand, letting his Head that way his tail stood ; the which being perfectly attained, then close it up with another half-turn on the same hand, with the prescribed helps, setting his head and all his body in the same way it was at first ; so give him breath, and make much of him ; then make him do as much on the left-hand, and to change from hand to hand, leaping always on the right.

1. In the doing whereof, observe whether he bring on the contrary Leg orderly.

2. That he do it after the first bound of advancing and after the second or third bound.

3. That the Rider always as hath been said, begin on the right-hand, and end on the right.

4. That after he is perfect in doing of the whole turn, that he make him to do it swiftly and roundly, without stop or stay of the half-turn, and speedily in closing of every whole turn, and in as narrow a compass as may be.

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5. After he is perfect, as aforesaid, give him on each hand three whole turns, whereof let the first be very fair and softly, beginning at the right-hand, and ending at the right; in performing whereof, the Rider must always help him with his Tongue, his Rod and his Leg, by which continual use, before he teaches him any other Lesson, (which should never be done, unless he be perfect in the Lesson he is learning,) so that the Rider shall in the end, with discreet and temperate teaching, bring him to an admirable Perfection, keeping time and measure, that the one be not swifter than the other; if either, the last, which for the most Part, is as speedy as perfect.

Now to proceed to the Manageing of a Horse, the true Signification whereof is to be rightly understood, by such as intend to be expert in *Horsemanship*, for to be ignorant of the Terms, is to be ignorant of the Art; I take it to be a compound Word of the *Wordsmanus* and *ago*, (the Hand in this Art being the Instrument of Instruments,) doth guide and govern the Horse to every Action, and therefore may fitly be said, *Mannagerie*, or as the *Italians* properly call it, *Mannegiare* which is as much as skilfully to handle.

And therefore when the Rider shall exercise the Horse perfectly and gracefully in his place, Trot, Stop, Advance, Double or Single-turn, Courier, Gallop, Leap, Caperiole, Corvet, Assault, or whatsoever, the Hand being the principal Order, or *prime mover*, may truly and aptly be called *Manage*; which cannot so rightly be done without the general Knowledge of the Practice of the Precepts of the whole Art.

And altho' many worthy *Horsemen* have and do only rest and refer Manageing to galloping, and to bring a Horse to and fro in one self-same Path, by

by half-rest, whole-rest, and when the Rider man-
ageth with a half-rest, causing the Horse, at the
end of every Manageing-path, after he hath stopp'd,
to advance twice together, and at the second bound
to turn and rest one bound : doth not the Rider
therein exercise the Trot, the Stop, the Advance,
and the Turn, which he formerly learned, and ac-
cording to the same manner ? Or when he man-
ageth with the whole-rest and turns him at the
third bound, or manage him without the rest, by
turning him immediately upon the stop, without
any tarriance, or rest at all, which only is most
common with us in *England*, and yet the mana-
ging of the half-rest is most necessary for the at-
taining of perfection ; doth not the Rider keep and
maintain the Horse in one path, one place of stop,
making him keep his ground, and therein become
his Head, neck, legs, and his body just, closing
his turn roundly, and in a narrow Room, with
true time and measure in every action, as he hath
been formerly taught ? how then can managing
be properly refer'd to one only action, when it is
the perfect action of every action and Lesson he
hath learn'd, wherein when the Rider's Horse is
most ready and perfect, he may increase the often
doing of his Lessons as he will, and make an
alteration of his Turns and Exercises, to find out
the truth of his Obedience ? and when they are
first artificially, and then exactly perform'd, then
may the Rider be truly said to be a perfect Ma-
nager.

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How to Bridle, Saddle, and bring the Horse to the Block; and in what manner the Rider must Mount, Seat, himself and to begin the Exercise of the Ring.

The Horse being made familiar, and gentle, clasp on a Head-Stall, Caveisane over his Nose, with a Pair of strong Reins, let it sit so easy, as not to hurt his Nose, nor balk his Courage; then gently slap a proper Saddle on his Back, with an upright Pommel fit for the Use of the Hand; the Saddle-Bolsters, must be broad at the top, to receive the Thigh, bearing slope ways that the Knee may not be pinch'd, nor the Thigh displac'd. The Seat must be of a proportionable bigness and length, and the Hind Bolsters bearing forward to support the Thigh; the Girths and Straps must be broad and strong, with stout Buckles girt cross ways, so as the Saddle may sit fast and even on his Back, which will make the Seat easy, sure, and safe, leaving the near Stirrop about half a Hole longer than the right. And that the Horse may not be uneasy at this New Master, nor the Exercise he is giving to perform, it is proper for another Person to be by, upon an old, experienc'd, sober Horse, which must be rid before the young One to the Block, where you must give him all the sweet, coaxing Words you can, keeping his Bridle Reins even and true, holding them in the left Hand, neither too hard, nor too slack. Upon your first mounting, sit still awhile, lest any sudden Motion makes him Start, and disorder him; then settle your self upright in the Saddle, with your Nose opposite to the Center of the Horses Ears; the Legs must hang as strait down as if you were standing upright on the Ground, the Stirrops of a just length, the Feet bearing hard. Hold the Reins even with the Crest, and the print of the Withers

over

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over the Main, and keep your Thighs and Knees close to the Saddle, with your Feet not too far in the Stirrups, sitting exactly upright, and in a steady Posture; so that as the Horse moves your Motion must seem to be one and the same. These things observ'd, move forward two or three Paces, then gently stop, and stroke the Horse; then advance again two or three Yards, and do the like, and so by degrees advance to the Place where you intend to tread out a Ring, which must be in some new plough'd Ground; into which, the old, leading Horse must first enter between two Furrows, the Colt following close to him, which will encourage him to go the more willingly, by seeing the Old one beat the Way before him. Having enter'd the Ground, let the old Horse, strike off to the right, and thwarting the Furrows, tread out a Ring about 30 Paces round; let him do this twice, the Colt following; then let him strike off to the Left-Hand, and so continue till you have rid four times about the Left, and Six about the Right, and go gently 30 or 40 Paces out of them Furrows, and rest awhile, keeping his Head and Body straight in the Path; and here let the Rider dismount, and make much of the Horse, by giving him a little Bread, Grass, or Hay, and gently stroke and encourage him. This Exercise, must be used two or three Days, with an Horse before, and another after him: After which, let him do it by himself, first tread, then pacing the Ring; and this you may observe for ten or twelve Days, always keeping a steady, firm and even Rein, and sweet-feeling Stay, that his Head may be carried in a posture, just as a Ram's when he is going to fight; whereby he will beget a peculiar graceful and stay'd Habit, and take Delight in what ever he is taught.

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Some peculiar Observations to know when a Mare has Conceived, or not.

When your Mare casts not her Seed, but eateth heartily when she comes to Meat, and doth not neigh nor piss often, neither casteth her eyes gazing after a Horse, and within a Day or 2 begins to be gaunt-bellied, because her Womb in Conception and closing it self together in keeping the Seed, trasseth up and it shows less than before, as if she was suddenly become lean, and her Hair lieth very smooth, and brighten then before; as also about ten days after offering her a Horse 2 or 3 days before the Full, and likewise before the New Moon, (and she abhorreth Copulation) its certain her Nature is satisfy'd, and are manifest signs of her Conception: As to her keeping, let her not drink so much as nature desireth, and keep her with the same diet for 12 Days after: Presently after her foaling, milk her as clean as you can, which will not only draw down her Milk, but increase it, and preserve the Udder in a good temper, that the Milk do not clod, which if it should, the Mare will quickly become dry. Boil her Milk with Lavender-tops, bathe her Udder with it, and so continue till the clods and knobs be dissolved. After foaling, give her a good Mash made of Malt, or Wheat meal; let the Stable be open and airy, and the Floor parved and not plank'd. You may also put in her Meat the Powder of Brimstone, the Powder of the Roots of Enula Campana, of white-Lilly-roots, of Polypodium of the Oak, of Savin, Marsh-wormwood, and Garlick chop'd small; and when she goes to Grass, let her run no longer than the latter end of August.

How

How to make a White Star.

Take four or five Crab Apples, roast them at a vehement Fire, and when they are scalding hot, having first shaved the Hair from the Part you design to have a Mark, clap the hot Pulp to it, and keep it there 'till 'tis cool, then take a second, and do the like ; and so on, till the Skin Blisters, and comes off, anoint the Sore twice or thrice a Day, and when it is cured, white Hair will come in the room.

Another Way.

Take a very fine, sharp, long Bodkin, made for the same purpose, and thrust it up betwixt the Skin and the Bone upwards, so long as you would have the Star ; and in thrusting it up, you shall bellow the Skin from the Bone, the bigness that you would have the Star ; this done, you shall take a piece of Lead, made in the true shape of your Bodkin, and drawing out the Bodkin, thrust in the Lead into the same holes ; then you shall thrust the Bodkin cross-wise the forehead, underneath the Lead ; and then thrusting in such another piece of Lead, you shall see it in the Horse's Face to present the Figure ? which being done, you shall take a very strong packthread, and putting it underneath all the four ends, of the Leads, and drawing it with all straitness, you shall gather all the hollow skin together on a Purse, folding the Packthread oft and oft about, and still straiter and straiter, so that you shall see it then to represent plainly a Star : This done, you shall let it rest at least the space of eight and forty Hours, in which time the Skin will be, as it were, mortified : Then may you unloose
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the packthread, and draw forth the leaden pins, and with your Hand close the hollow Skin to the Forehead hard again : And shortly after you shall see the Hair to fall away, and the next Hair which cometh to be white ; and this Experiment is most certain.

Some Farriers, will not put in pins, nor use any packthread, but only will slit the forehead, and open the Skin on both sides, and then put in either a Horn or a plate of Lead as big as the Star, and so let it remain till the Skin rot : Then take out the Horn or Lead and anoint the place with Honey, and the Water of Mallows sod, and it will bring white Hair ; And surely this Experiment also is most certain : but it maketh a foul Sore, and is somewhat long in bringing this Virtue to effect.

Moreover, I have seen a white Star also made by taking the guts of a Hen, or Pullet, and clapping them hot as they come out of the Belly to the Horse's Face, having in readiness some hollow round thing made for the same purpose, to keep the Guts together upon the Horse's Face.

How to make a Black Star.

If you have a White Horse, and are desirous of a Black Star in his Fore-head, take the Decoction of Fern-Roots, and Sage steep'd in Lee, wash the Part with it very often, and Black Hair will breed, and grow there. Or,

Take a Scruple of Ink, and four Scruples of Oliander Wood beaten to Powder, mix this with as much Sheep's Suet, as will serve, and often anoint therewith. Or,

Take Souter's Ink, Gall, and the Rust of Iron, mix and heat them together, anoint the Part with it, and the Hair will turn Black. Or,

Take

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Take Vitriol, Gall, rusty Iron, and mix them with Oil, with which anoint the Part, and it will do the same.

How to make a Red Star.

Take of Aqua-fortis an Ounce, Aquavitz, one Penny-worth, Silver to the Value of 18d. Put these into a Glass, and heat them very much, let them stand to cool, then rub the Hair you wou'd have Mark'd, and it will turn Red; but this Colour expires with the shedding off the Hair, so that as fast as new Hair appears, you must repeat the said Ointment.

A sure Method for Shooing of Horses.

The Shooing of a Horse well, and with Judgment, is something difficult and requires great Penetration: I will therefore here describe what a perfect Hoof is: A right Hoof must be smooth, lean, deep, rough, and narrow towards the Toe, of a moderate breadth in the Heel, like that of an Ass. If it be not deep in the Coffin, it will not serve long; and because all the Weight of the Horse depends upon the Quarters, and Heels of the Fore-Fet, therefore those Quarters, being the Edge of the Coffin on the hind-part of the Fore-Fet, must be secur'd, and par'd as little as may be, in order to make the Horse tread and beat equally, and prevent his interfering behind. Use your utmost Care therefore in this Case, since 'tis of more Importance than some Farriers imagine; but since the Toes of the Fore-Fet are naturally thick and hard abate and pare them, if possible, as thin as the Edge of a Knife, so as to make the Hoofs of the Fore-Fet to be low before, and high in the Quarters. When you pare the Coffins of the Fore-Fet, do it so plain and even as you may perceive that the Shoe

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may lye as if it were glued upon the Coffin, and that no Light may be seen between the Coffin and Shoe in any part, otherwise the Shoe is neither turned nor welded as it ought, or the Hoof truly pared; therefore mend the Fault before you Nail it. See likewise, before the Shoes are set on, that in both the Quarters of the Coffin of every Foot, next to the Frush, let him cut out the end of the corner of the Coffin, as nigh the Quick of the Heels as may be, as much of the Coffin as you may lay your Finger in it, whereby it will never gather too near the Frush, to close up, and become narrow in the Heel, but on the contrary, when your Horse is Shoo'd, you will have a very good Distance betwixt the broad Frush, and the Sponge of the Shoe, whereby all Stones and Gravel will work out of the Sponge of the Shoe, being cut aslope: When the Shoe is just tack'd on, set the Horse's Foot down, and stand directly behind him, and see if the Frush of the Foot be direct, and in true Proportion, between the Webs of the Shoes, and whether the Horse stand right, and the Frush even between the Webs or Sponges of the Shoe, and you will know thereby, that the Shoe stands right, the constant Use whereof will cause the Horse to tread and traverse with Courage and Security, because his Quarters being the Bearing-place, will be broad and even to support the whole Body.

Now as for the true making of the Shoe, all the Web should be plain and strait, not drawn in narrow at the Heels and Quarter, or beaten to the Heels, which too many frequently do; neither made hollow, if the Feet be perfect, but flat and even, with a broad Web, and the Sponges more substantial and thick than the rest of the Shoe, to cause the Joynts to stand so strait, and wide in the Quarters, as both Sides may disbord the Coffin of the Hoof

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Hoof a Straw's breadth to preserve the Coffin, it being the main Strength of the whole Foot ; and likewise set the Shoe so far back as to secure the Heels from being cut and bruised with Stones ; and unless the Coffin be kept so constantly open, from hard Oppression, and from closing of the Tuel of the Foot, within the Coffin, whereby the Tuel is become bound, to the great Anguish and Lameness of the Horse ; but the Joint and Foot of the Horse maintain'd, as a chief Pillar to keep up the whole Fabrick ; for otherwise, the Beast will become Hoof-bound, and not only Cripple him, but fill him full of Wind-Galls.

When therefore you come to the piercing of the Shoe of the Fore-Foot, pierce it quite from the Quarter to the hard Toe, but not backward to the Heel ; and pierce the Shoe so as the Holes be far wider on the outside of the Shoe, than within, for the Holes of the inside of the Shoe should be no wider than the Shank of the Nail may well fit, by reason the Shoe will never fit fast and steady, and the Circle of the piercing more distant from the Toe-edge, than from the Edge of the Quarter, because all Farriers know, that there is more Hold to be taken with less Danger, in regard of the Tuel and Quick of the Foot, and all the Nails would be untolled without Shoulders, which will so shrink and fill the Hole, that the Shoe must be fix'd completely, and by cutting the Hoof a little, let the Clench be quite hid. The Shooing after this manner, must be always done eight or nine Days before you Travel, for then the Hoof will be grown to the Nails, and keep the Shoe fast. Now to prevent interfering, keep him in full Fleesh, and preserve always the Coffins on the inside of the Hoofs, without paring away more than to make them even for his Shoes, and abate the outside of the Coffin of
the

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the same Foot; and see that the Sponges of the Shoes be much thicker in the inside, than the outside.

A curious Receipt for Dying the Tails and Manes of White Horses.

Take two Ounces of Madder, sold by Drug-gists, beat it coarsly, and put it into a Glasing Pot, which will endure the Fire, with three half Pints of Claret-Wine, and a small Glass full of Olive or Wallnut Oil; put the Horses Tail, or Mane into the Pot, stopping it all close about with a coarse Cloth, or Wisps of Hay or Straw, that none of it may evaporate; then hold beneath the Pot a Chafindish full of Burning Coals, blowing it with a pair of Bellows, and keeping it so, until the Liquor hath boild about a quarter of an Hour, and that the Horse may not feel the heat of the Fire, hold a Board betwixt the Chaffer and Horse: Observe that none of his Dock be put in, but Hair only. When it has boild a quarter of an Hour, take the Tail or Mane out of the Pot, and wash it presently in clean Water, and it will be a beautiful Scarlet; if not, put it in a second time among fresh Liquor, and then take it out and wash it, and the Colour will contain as long as the Hair, a Yellow and gold Colour.

To keep and secure all the Furniture in a Stable belonging to a Horse.

After you have turn'd your Horses to Grass, air and clean your Stable well, then take all your Furniture, as Housings, Horse-Cloths, Breast-Cloths, Rubbers, Pillions, Side-Saddles, wash or cleanse them with the utmost Care, hang them in the Sun when

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when they are thorough dry, and there brush 'em, then lay them apart spread open upon some Table, or other flat Thing, that they may not touch the Ground; then take and chop in Pieces the Hoofs of any Cattle, burn these under your Furniture, so as the Smoke may thoroughly enter 'em, then fold them up decently, and between the Folds strew the Powder of Walnut-Tree-Leaves dry'd thoroughly; after this, shut 'em in Chests, or Presses, and the Moths, which are very obnoxious to Horses, will never infest them.

In what manner the Stable must be order'd.

Build your Stable on a gravelly, dry Ground, so that the Inclemency of the Weather may neither expose the Horse or his Rider, to extream Colds, or unwholsome Rains. Let a Drain belong to it, to carry off whatever is offensive. The Roof ought to be Ciel'd, to keep Dust from falling into the Rack or Manger. Let no Bog-house, Hogsties, or Common shores adjoin to it; for all stinking Fumes are pernicious to the Sight of a Horse; he naturally delighting in Cleanliness: See then his Mane be kept free from Dust; his Manger strong and deep; with proper Partitions and Posts. As to the Floor, my Advice is, rather to Pave than Plank it, and that for this Reason; A pay'd Floor makes the Horse tread sure, and without Fear, upon hard, uneven, stony Grounds, hardens the Hoofs by degrees, so that being accusom'd to it, he will be as undaunted upon the Stones as if he were new-shod. If you suffer any dusty, or Loam-Walls about Manger or Rack, it may spoil your Beasts, since they naturally will incline to lick 'em. Let the Stable be sufficiently stor'd with Windows, that the Air may purge and clear it, according to the Seasons of the Year; which may be either kept open or shut, as you

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you see convenient A little Lodge, or Appartment should adjoin to the Stable, which should contain a Press, or two, and where all things necessary should be deposited; as Instruments for Bleeding, Drenching, Shooing, Medicines, &c. Besides, without the Stable should be proper Receptacles for Litter, for Dung, and to cleanse, curry, and trim your Horses in: Likewise a Shed to keep a Horse separate in, that has the Glanders, or is any ways hurt or Distemper'd, lest he infect the rest.

An approved Process for fitting the Horse for Hunting, Racing, Travelling, &c.

If you are minded to teach the Horse the right Amble, which is the Foundation of all other Paces, first lead him in your hand a wracking Pace, and mark the Motion he naturally gives into, be it a Trot, bastard Amble, running, &c. then mount, and gently wrack him, by the help of his Mouth-Weeks, with his Snaffle large and smoothe; and when you have manag'd him so far as to endure the Trammel without tripping stumbling, or starting, proceed thus:

Get some good, strong Packthread, and twist it into a hard Cord, about the thickness of a common Jack-Line, let your Hose, or Parts ty'd about his Legs, be soft, close, and fix'd; the Back-Bands broad, light and smoothe that they may not hurt his Fillets; let his Side-Ropes be about 36 Inches; but if the Horse has a long Reach, add an Inch to them: Fix the Hose on the small of the Fore-Leg, and upon the hinder, just above the Fetlock, made of fine Girthweb Cotton, Flannel, or some such thing, fasten'd with Neats Leather Tabs, soaked in Grease, with sundry holes punch'd thro' 'em at an equal distance, to go thro' the Nooses that are on the

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the side-ropes, so that by buckling the Ropes, they may be drawn up, or let out, as you think fit, the Tabs not above ten Inches, nor the Holes four : Let the Back-bands which hold up the Side-Cords, if you Trammel all the Legs, be made of Girth-web, lin'd with Flannel ; but if you Trammel only two Legs, *Manchester Tape*, or Filletting may do. Observe your Side Cords are even in a Line, not twitching, nor apt to fall, for either is apt to hamper and entangle the Horse.

How to use the Tramel.

When you have made your Tramel as it ought to be, take your Horse into an even Ground, free from Knobs, and Stones, and put it on, the Horse standing even, not straining forward, nor cringing downwards ; then taking the Bridle, strain gently his head, make him move forwards, and Amble about softly, encouraging him till he feels the Tramel : And tho' at first he may be apt to trip, he will master it in time, by gentle Usage, and Encouragement.

When to alter the Tramel and Mount.

Your Horse being brought to Amble tolerably, remove the half Tramel to the other side, and on occasion, put on the whole Tramel, and try him in some rough, uneven Ground ; and when he is inur'd to it, mount him, or let another do it for you, then observe his Steps and Goings, and cherishing him with your hand, mount yourself, and ride him as fast as you desire. Shift your Tramels oft from one Side to the other, and in a Month or 6 Weeks, he will be brought into such Order, that you may Ride him any where without a Tramel.

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Several Tricks, Cheats, and Abuses, uſed by Jockeys, Horſe-Courſers, &c.

When they have a mind to make a dull Horſe Kick, Wince, and Fling, without either Whip or Spur, they uſe this Device; in the fore part of a Saddle, made for that purpoſe, they have an Iron Plate, thro' which is drilled three Holes, thro' which, with a Spring, come three ſharp Wyers, the which as long as the Rider ſits upright, do not prick the Horſe; but when he leans forward, and preſſes the Bow of the Saddle, they Torment him ſo, that he Capers and Dances, tho' never ſo dull, which the ignorant Buyer often ſuppoſes to proceed from the beighth of his Mettle, which the Jockey ſpares not to avouch with Oaths.

Another trick is, If any Gentleman have ſet up a Horſe in a Stable at Livery, the Jockey either by bribing the Hoſtler, or privately by taking an Opportunity in his Abſence, will, with a Hair, take up the Vein on the inſide of the Horſe's Leg, or by cramping him in the Fatlock with a ſmall Wier (neither of which can be obſerved without a curious Search) either of which, will cauſe the Horſe, after a quarter of an Hours Riding to halt downright Lame, then is the Owner ſent for, whoſe coming the Jockey having notice of, pretends ſome Buſineſs in the Stable, and whiſt the Gentleman is admiring the ſudden Miſchance befalling his Horſe, he puts in his Verdict, ſaying, It was a great deal of pity that ſo good a Beaſt ſhould be diſabled, and by degrees inſinuates into the Gentleman's Acquaintance, deſiring him to ſend for a Farrier, who comes and ſearches his Foot, but
whiſt

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finds no Cause of Lameness there, whereupon the Gentleman despairing of his Recovery, is often pressed by the Jockey to sell him at half the Worth, or swap him for some dull Fade, that he or some of his Comrades have near at hand, who having got the Gentleman's Horse, by uncramping or letting loose the Vein render him as at first,

They have likewise another Cheat to put upon unwearied Travellers, which is thus, Coming into a Country Inn, their first walk is into the Stable, where taking a view of the Horses, they single out the best for their purpose, demanding of the Hostler, who that fine Horse belongs to, who ignorant of any Design, freely tells them; then they place their Horses next him, and seem only to feed, or rub them down, and order the Hostler to fetch a peck of Oats, the which whilst he is gone to do, they thrust a Stone about the bigness of a Tennis-Ball into his Fundament, one of which they have always ready; it not having been a quarter of an Hour before the Horse begins to sweat mightily, and fall a trembling and staring, as if his Eyes were ready to start out of his Head, so that a white Foam, soon after, covers many places about him, which the Hostler observing, runs to the Gentleman that owns him, and tells him his Horse is dying; at which, starting up, he runs to the Stable and finds him in a bad Plight, not knowing what to think, or if he do, conjectures he is poisoned, and in a confused hurry, enquires for a Farrier, or Horse-Doctor, when as Mr. Jockey steps in, and asks what is the matter, as if he, poor harmless Fellow, knew nothing of it; but quickly understands

derstanding the Business, begins both to pity the Horse and Gentleman, the former for his miserable Condition, and the latter for the Danger he is in of losing his Horse, when thus he applies himself: Sir, I am sorry to see your Horse in so bad a Condition; then puts in to buy him at a Venture, live or die, the which if he cannot do handsomely, he undertakes to cure him, telling the Gentleman, that tho' it is not his usual Custom to meddle with, yet he will undertake, for Forty Shillings, to varrant Life; The Gentleman consents, rather than to lose a Horse worth twenty Pounds; then for a shew he gives him a Drench, and takes Opportunity to withdraw the Stone, and within half an Hour's space the Horse will be perfectly well, and so they fob the Ignorant.

To bring your Horse to the Corvette and Caperole, the French Way.

You must observe this Distinction between these two Motions of a Horse, the one is, that the Caperole, or Goats-leap, is always in going forwards, and the Corvette, still in one place; these are to be learned and taught by one Order, but neither of 'em will be ever learned, and therefore never exactly done, unless the Horse be very perfect to stop, which must be much bending of the Elbow of the hinder-hoofs or heels of the Horse. Now the Corvette, may, in some sort, resemble the dancing of the Bear at a Stake; for when he danceth and pranceth up and down in one place, lifting his fore-feet even and just together, seeming to turn, if he might be suffer'd; that of the Bear is a proper resemblance of the Corvette, which is never well done, unless the Horse be just and steady of head, and bowing the hams of
his

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his hinder-legs, as he would sit or slide on his buttocks. And the Caperiole is in the same manner, but still going forwards, seeming as though he would Yerk behind by advancing his Rump, but doth not; and as he doth it forward, so will he do it backward and side-long.

Now the Rider need not to teach his Horse either of these, until, as hath been said, he be absolutely perfect in those Lessons formerly mention'd, because these Lessons are only learn'd by stopping and advancing; the which if he hath once perfectly and long practis'd, then trot him sundry Days upon some hanging Ground; and upon the knole of a hill, on the same ground; make him to advance twice together, the which he will do, and then help him with the sound of your Lips to trot two paces farther, and there to stop and advance twice together, at the end of the two paces all the length of a hanging hill downwards, still remembering to cherish him when he does well, and to give him Breath, that all his Performances may be done with delight. And if he be help'd with saying the word Hup, and with the Rider's Rod, by striking him upon the fore part of his Shoulders, he will go from stop to stop, advancing both the fore-feet and hinder-loyns, with time and measure, as often as the Rider pleases, and in such a just, even, and staid a manner, as will be very pleasant to the Beholders.

Now, because I would not have the young Rider to begin any Lesson, but by Direction of a perfect Master, and in that course to continue, so must the young Rider endeavour with himself to know the reason of all his Practices; and therefore must be sure to be present at the Exercises of the most skillful Horsemen, and, as
Solomon

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Solomon saith, Let his Foot often tread upon their Threshold; let him be acquainted with the best Practitioners, and when he is able rightly to judge, and to make a true difference between good and bad, then let him practise as often as he can, and never doubt to become a perfect Horseman, so as to be able to teach whatsoever is fit for a Horse to do, and a young Gentleman to know.

To make a stop in a full Career or Advance.

This must be done thus: Draw your bridle-hand quick and sudden, steady and strait, sharp and hard, by which means he will stop close firm and even. But when you have drawn in your hand, he turns sideways or more forwards, put him to it again, and when he stops well, attempt to make him advance upon your stop, that is, rise with his fore-legs, which is done by a sudden clapping the calves of the legs close to his sides, forbearing to touch him with your spur, but shake your switch or whip over him, which will add much grace to his stopping; and try him till he well understands, and will perform it.

To make your Horse retire, and take to the use of various Bits.

In order to effect this, draw him back with a steady Rein, that with his Legs lifted up as in a Trot he may retire, he may suddenly retreat three or four Paces, which in case you design a Horse for War, is a very commendable thing, and indeed in any other, on several occasions; observe herein to make him do it in a direct Line, not turning to one side or the other, nor suffer him to shuffle in his retiring, but to take his legs up even and clever from the ground.

Having

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Having brought him to this, if you design him for War, take away his trench and martingal; leave only the cavezan of 3 or 4 pieces of Joynts to be used, viz. A joynt in the middle, and a strong ring fastened to it, and on each side a joynt with rings before them, and fasten to them divers reins, in drawing of which you may use your Horse at command; or, if this be too hard, put into his mouth a common Bit, made up with a French cheek, fitted to the proportion of the Horse's Neck, for if it be othervvise, there can be no true management, for the long check lifts up the Horse's head, and the short one pulls it down.

How to perform the several Turnings.

1. To turn right, or make a Horse perform his Turning, is to keep the Face of the Horse in his Motion, even with the Centre, or Post; or if his Motion must be swift, yet still his Head is to face his Enemy.

2. To make a strait Turn, is to maintain his Buttocks inward, and close to the Center, or Post, and bearing about, draw the Circumference with his Breast advancing somewhat to'ards the Enemy that wou'd seem to shun him.

To perform this Turn, manage thus: Make fast a Rein to a Ring in the Center of your Cavezan, let the Rein be near 3 Yards long, and two Reins to the other Rings, somewhat shorter. Having led him to the Post, place his Reins over the Bolster of the Saddle, and draw them as tight to the Pummel, as he may feel them, and if you'd turn to the right, bring the short Rein to the left of the Cavezan, under up to the Pummel, and fix it strait, that it may rather sway his Head from, than to the Post, his Eyes turning to the right; then bid some other bo-

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dy take the Rein on the right side the Cavezan, and move it till your Horse's Body may at full turn about ; then draw the long Rein yourself, and make the Horse bear his hinder parts inwards, by patting him softly on the Shoulder and Buttock, and, as you see occasion, wind him about the Post, his hinder-parts making the Center, and his fore the Circumference. Having perfected him tolerably, on one Hand, turn him to the other, change his Rein to that on the outward Ring of the Cavezan ; and so Teach him as before. This Practice Morning and Evening, will soon bring him to it, with the gentle use of a Switch ; and see that when he trots swiftly round, that he place his outward fore Leg over the inward, and so gradually urge him to mend his Pace, and wheel in as direct a compass as possible, till at last with the swiftness of his Motion, all his Legs move equally alike.

And thus having perfected this Lesson, you may mount, one holding the long Rein, and another the short ; then with the motion of your Hand upon the left Rein of the Cavezan and Bit, bearing his Head from the Post, and by the motion of the Calves of your Legs, and Switch upon his outward Buttock, make him bear his hindmost Parts to the Post, and Exercise him till he perform it as well with you in the Saddle, as without ; which done, throw aside the Cavezan, and perform only with a short Rein. And now you may quit the Post, and safely venture that he'll perform this Exercise in the open Field.

As to the strait Turn, in keeping his Face to the Post as the Centre, (just the Reverse of the other) by swiftly turning round with his Hind-Parts, your Reins must be long and short, as before, only the short Rein must be without scope, and drawn nearer the Post ; and as he winds about, follow him behind

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hind with the long Rein, and observe if he bear his hindmost Legs one over another, as has been said of the fore-Legs. Use your Switch to make him bring his hinder Part about the Post swiftly, and when he is perfect, mount, first ride him swift, then slow at the Post, and afterwards into the Field, as you see occasion.

Thus much for what is necessary to be taught a Horse, and fit him for any Exercise relating to the War, Hunting, &c.

Rules for Ordering the Race-Horse, before you bring him to the Starting-Post, the first Fort-night.

Having taken up your Racer, you must begin to Order him in the following manner. Rise early every Morning, and with his Bridle, dip'd either in Ale or Beer, Dress him well, the Stable being first cleans'd from Dung and Filth. Curry him well all over; then with your Dusting-Cloth, Dust him all over, and with a hard Brush rub every Part of him; your Wet Hand following every Stroke, so that his Hairs may lye slick and smoothe. Then with a Hair-Cloth rub him over again, particularly his Face, and Head, and lastly, Curry and Scrub out his Mane, and Tail, which is an essential Thing. This done, Cloath him according to the Weather, and his Constitution; over which put a Saddle; mount and ride him gently near half an Hour, and see you strain him not; Then put him to an easy Gallop upon a plain Ground, or up some rising-Land; which done, dismount, and lead him softly down, to cool him gradually, and let him drink what he thinks fit at some clear Brook, or Spring. Having drank enough, Gallop him again, almost half an Hour, and Water him again, if he is minded;

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this do three Times successively, and carry him Home ; but before you enter, the Stable, provoke him to Dung and Urine if possible. When he is in, tye his Head close up to the Rack, take off his Cloathing, rub him well, particularly in the Saddle-Place, cover him then with a Linnen-Cloth, and over that his Woolen Cloaths girted tight upon him, with some Whisps of Straw between his Girts and Badg. Next take up his Fetti, and cleanse out what Gravel and Dirt you see, and clo'e them up with warm Cow Dung, and give him some clean Hay hard twisted, his Bridle being yet on near an Hour and a half after, unbridle him, rub well his Head, Face, and Neck, with a Hair-Cloth, to make him sneese and purge his Head of Filth. See then that his Manger is clean, put in two handfulls of the soundest old Oats you can get, (their Goodness is known by their Weight) free from Dust and Chaff ; if he eat these heartily, give him as many more, and leave him till Noon, then go and rub him again ; then give him 3 Handfulls of the said Oats, leave him for two Hours, the Stable being kept dark ; Visit him again about two a Clock, and repeat the like Quantity of Oats, and rub him as before, especially his Head, Neck, and Face ; then give him some hard twisted Hay, and leave him till four in the Afternoon, when go to him again, uncloath him, and Dress him as you did in the Morning, bring him out, and upon the Litter at the Stable-Door, provoke him to Dung and Urine, Mount and ride him as before, but not against any Steep, Hilly Ground, but rather in some Plain, or smoothe Meadow by a River-side, and Air him well.

Having Water'd and Air'd him well (either in the Morning or Evening, the two best Times)

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home with him to Stable, and order and Diet him as before directed, let his Bait for the Night, be given him about Nine a Clock, which must be about 3 Pints of clean Oats, and a little Bundle of Hay in his Rack, with his Bed of Litter well raised, and so leave him till Morning. This Method observ'd, will fit him in a Fortnight's Time for a moderate Heat.

Some particular Observations in relation to the Heating your Race-Horse.

1. Let not your Horse run above two Courses in a Week; and that the Distance between the Days be as equally divided as you can.

2. If the Weather, be wet, or any ways commodius, the Days you are to Heat him, ride him not, but tarry till 'tis fair, without a great Necessity urges you; and then his Covering must be very warm.

3. If the Weather be serenè, fair, and pleasant, rise early by break of Day, Dress him well, and Ride him with Discretion.

The Second Fortnight's feeding.

Your Stable being well cleans'd, and his old Litter with his Dung and Piss carried out, give him a fresh, light Bed; and in the Morning at your first coming to him, give him above a Quart of the best Oats, afterwards Dress him as usually, and then Cloath him skilfully, Saddle and Ride him abroad, Galloping and Watering him as the first Fortnight, and in all Respects manage him, as you did before. But here must be this Addition, that when you have seen him eat his Oats, you must begin to exhibite your Dish: Bread for his Raceing; and that you may not be ignorant

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of what it is, I will here give you a Receipt how to make it.

The manner of making a Diet-Bread for the Race Horse.

Take two or three Pecks of choice Horse-Beans, without Seeds or Husks ; add the like Quantity of the best Wheat you can get ; grind them asunder, or together, as you think fit ; sift it very fine, that there be no Bran left ; then take clean Ale-Yeast, sweet and new, mix three Quarts with the Flower in a Trough, Knead it well, that there be no Knobs to be felt ; and afterwards make it up into Quartern Loaves ; and put 'em into the Oven, where let 'em stand till they are baked exceeding well. Set them a cooling separately, the bottoms uppermost, and after three Days they will be fit for Use ; which must be in this Manner.

If it be not dry enough, when you come to slice it, but clammy, it will make the Horse sick, therefore dry the slices hard in the Sun, or in a Stove, or by the Fire-side ; then crumble it to Pieces, and mix it among his Oats, flinging the Crust Parings away, and see that you crumble among his Meat, no more than four thin slices at a Meal. Give him one of these Baits with his Oats in the Morning, another at Noon, and a Third about two or three in the Afternoon ; Observe him well in all his Actions upon this Course of Diet, and you will soon see whether he thrives to your Wishes. But if you intend to Heat him the next Day, give him not any Bread with his Oats, but let him the Day before, eat them by themselves, and then ride him abroad upon a Gallop to Air and Water ; and return to the Stable as formerly ; but give him no Hay after his Oats,
for

for that is prejudicial before a Hear. And here I think it not improper to inform you,

What kind of Muzzles a Race-Horse must wear.

1. Since Muzzles are extream useful for Horses, and a great Preservative against licking and eating their own Litter, Loam, or Mud-Walls, tearing and biting their Racks and Mangers, you must Muzzle discreetly your Race-Horse in Particular ; and therefore see that you admit no Muzzle made of Leather, that has Allom, in it, for tis obnoxious to the Brain.

2dly, Let your Muzzle be made either of Whip-cord, or Pack-thread, which will admit of Washing ; and are fit for the Summer ; but for the Winter use these made of Canvas, bound on one side with a strong Loop, the other side having a String to fasten it round his Poll, and below his Chaps ; and you must besure to leave a Breathing-Place of Net-Work against his Mouth and Nostrils, that he may Breathe freely.

Having thus far caution'd you, I return to Ordering the Horse again. When the next Morning you find your Horse not up, let him rest till he rises himself ; then give him a Quart of dry'd Oats, which have been wash'd in Ale or Beer, after he has eat them, hold up his Head, and put a new laid Egg down his Throat, spirting some Ale or Beer into his Mouth after it. Then Dress, cloathe, and ride him gently abroad, 'till you gradually bring him to a moderate Gallop. If it be the Day you are to run the Race, when you are about a Mile from the starting-Place, uncloathe him, and Saddle him, sending some body before with his Cloaths to the end of the Race, ride softly to the Starting-Post, shew it him, and make him familiar

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with it. The Signal for starting being given, put him on at full three Quarters speed, and according to his Strength, let him run the Race thro', with a tight Rein : Which being done, get into some hollow gravelly Place out of the Wind, where with the back of a Knife, or folding Stick, scrape of all the sweat and Filth, from his Body, laying his Skin smooth with your Hand ; then give him a turn or two, and do so again, and rub him well with a dry Cloth ; and afterwards walk him a little, then get up and ride him a moderate Gallop home ; where you must give him the following Dietch.

Take a Pint of the best Sack, put into it, Powder of clarified Rosin 3 Drams, stir it about, then put in half a Pint of Olive Oil, mix it well with the Sack, 2 Ounces of Sugar-Caudy powder'd, put all into a glaz'd earthen Pot over a gentle Fire till they boil, then take it off and let it stand till it be Blood-warm, and so give it your Horse, if he refuse to take it, you must force him to it by pouring it down his Throat, and holding up his Head till he have quite swallowed it down.

The Virtue of it is to take away the Scouring and sometimes by gentle Sweat all foul and gross Humours ; that too much Heat or Over straining, had caused to gather in the Stomach and Bowels, it dissolves crewdy Grease that having been melted is again settled in hard Knobs, and brings it away in what Part soever ; in fine, there is not a wholesomer Drink can be given to any Horse, especially after Running.

The Horse having taken this Dose, rub quickly his Legs, and take of the Saddle, and the rest of his Cloaths, then curry and brush him well, and with a Dusting Cloth dust him, and again with a new Hempen Cloth, or Cloth of Hair, rub his
Body

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Body in every Part, but in so doing your greatest Pains must be about his Head, Neck, and Breast; this being perfected, put on his Cloaths and keep him as warm as possible; and put several handfuls of Straw under his Girts, and let him remain without either Meat or Drink for the space of two Hours, during which time you must watch him, and seldom let him stand still for fear of getting cold, during the time the Potion is in working; nay, Sleep or standing still, (which he will chuse if he be left alone to himself) are alike dangerous, by reason that the Blood and Vital Spirits have not their Operation so well as in times of Motion, nor the heat of the Body power to force up the Humours that lie as it were absconded in the several Parts. When he has stood in his Bridle, and fasted so long as is before mentioned, or if you think convenient somewhat longer; then take Ears of Wheat about one Hundred, and offer them to him to eat, but let them not be bearded in any wise; but e'er you suffer him to take them, feel him all over in what Condition or Estate of Body he is, and if you find him Sweat on a sudden, or any cold Clamminess overspread his Limbs, which many call a cold-Sweat, or if you observe him to Pant, Tremble, or fetch his Breath short, with-hold your Hand, and give not any thing; for if you do, it will much indanger him, these being the Symptoms that the Potions has not done working, but that it is striving with the vicious Humours and foul Indigestues of the Body, therefore put on his Slip, and taking off his Bridle, stop all the Lights of the Stable, the better to keep it Dark, and secure your Horse from too much Air, and let him take his Laid in your Absence for the space of two Hours or more, by which time the Potion will have done working, and his sickness will pass away.

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Then coming to him again, if you find him well, you may give him the Ears of Wheat by four or five at a time till the whole Parcel is wasted, after that, if he will eat any more you may suffer him to have the like Quantity again, and after them a small Bundle of Hay bound up very hard and thrown into his Rack; but during the time of his eating it, be sure to rub him over as you have been taught; but more-specially his Head.

Within the Hour following give him his Quantity of Oats as before, mingling with them a Pint of husked Beans, as clean from Husks and Dust as can be, then take three Slices of Bread and (the Crust being cut away) crumble them among the Oats and Beans, and so give them to him and after he has eaten let him stand about two Hours and a half, or three if you please.

Then coming to him give him some Bait again of each the same Parcels as before, then Dress him down well and put on his Cloth, but put not on his Saddle, nor Back him, neither let him have any Water that Night, but keep him within Doors, for if you do otherwise you will indanger your Horse.

How to make excellent Horse-Balls, with their Virtues and Cures.

Take the Powder of Fenugreek-Seeds, Cummin-Seeds and Elicampane Roots, of each two Ounces beaten and sifted as fine as you can possible, to which put two Ounces of Sugarcandy, Brown if you please, beat that likewise: Fine Flower of Brimstone the like Quantity, one Ounce of the Juice of Liquorice, then wetting them with half a Pint of White-Wine set them over the Fire, after which take one Ounce of the Chymical Oyl of Anniseeds, and three Ounces of the Syrup of Colts-foot,

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foot, add to these of Olive-Oil, Honey, and Syrup of Sugar, all of them being the best you can get, one Pint and a half, that is of each half a Pint, proportionable, then mingle all these Ingredients together, and thicken them into Paste with fine Wheat-Flower, and so make them up into Balls for your use; you must not make them above the bigness before-mentioned, or if you please you may make them up as you use them; put them or the Paste up into a gally-pot and stop it close, and it will keep a long time. And when you use them for any Sickness or Dulness in your Horse, anoint or rub them over with Sweet-Oil, or Butter, and so give them to him each Morning as you were taught before, and after give him a gentle Breathing and let him drink, but if the Weather be foul, take him not out. But if for Cold, or any Infirmary in his Stomach, you may give them to him till you perceive it wasted and gone. The Virtues of them are for several other things, as Glanders, Heavings, to purge away any molten Grease, to recover a lost Stomach, Faintings and Heart-Qualms, and to make any tolerable Horse Fat to Admiration, but to your Race-Horses you must give for strengthening and cherishing the Spirits. But now the fourth and last Fortnight for preparing your Horse, which must begin with his last Diet.

Directions for making his last Diet.

Take three Pecks of Wheat, a Peck of Beans, and grind them all fine together, then Dress it in a fine Dressing-Cloth, put to it a sufficient Quantity of sweet Ale-Yeast, without Grounds, knead it well together, add the whites of twenty Eggs, and Milk, a sufficient quantity instead of Water, knead it again, make it up into Loaves, and let it be bak'd well.

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well. When they are cold, chip them into small pieces, enough for a Meal, after which put a quart of dry'd Oats well sifted, to which put some Beans as usual, and mingle them all together. As for his Heating and Coursing-Days, the first Week they must be punctually observed, but the second you must bate him one, that is, Heat him but once, and must be Monday's Heat. After he has stood one Hour more in his Bridle, you may take three Pints of Oats, and steep them in Beer or Ale for a short time, and then give them to him, and they will cherish him, and allay his Thirst. This being done, about an Hour's space after, you shall give him the former Quantity of Beans, Oats, and Bread in the same Order, and Manner, or if you think it more convenient, you may give them several, and not mingle them; let him by no means want for feeding; at Night, or when you make him his last, give him not only his Bait, but leave him a bundle of hard twisted Hay in his Rack.

In the Morning early give him his first Diet, then rub him well in every part; after which, put on his Cloaths and Air him, that is, Ride him abroad, and use him as formerly, permitting him to drink freely; both Gallop and Rack him, but do not ride him hard. When you return, Dress him, and feed him with Oats, Beans, and Bread as heretofore, and some Hay, but not so much as you were used to give him.

And now for your Heating Days, they must likewise be observed in all points as formerly, nor upon any Occasion neglected, unless upon such as has been declared, nor must you encrease them, nor strain your Horse more than you were wont; four Heats or Courses will be sufficient for the first Fortnight, and four Purges or Scowrings for the whole time of his being made fit for Racking, all
which

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which must be observed with diligence and caution, according to the forementioned Methods and Instructions ; but now to the Third, &c.

In what manner the Horse must be Dieted and Order'd for the Third Fortnight.

We have hitherto gone through the necessary Dispositions for the managing a Race-Horse, there remains now that we give Directions for the Dieting and Ordering your Horse the Third and last Fortnight, in which his Bread must be made as followeth, take two Pecks of Beans, and with fine Wheat make it up a Bushel, let them be ground together as formerly, and dressed exceeding fine, so that there be hardly a Husk or a Bran to be seen ; then with a like Quantity of Yeast as before, mingle the Meal and add Water to it, so much as is just sufficient to make it stick close together ; when it is well kneaded and worked up, you must bake it as you have been taught.

After which, it having stood about three Days or somewhat more, pare away the Crust and give it your Horse, (that is) three Slices crumbled amongst a Quart of split Beans ; your Observance shall be in these as in the former two Weeks ; his Dressings, Airings ; times of Feeding, and likewise his Heating-Days must be particularly observed. And take Notice of this.

That you must not, after he has been heated, give him any of the Scowring, but that being laid aside, give him in the room of it Balls about the Bigness of a Pullets-Egg, which are great Cordials and Restoratives, and you must give him one at a time ; thus sitting in the Saddle or otherwise if you please, hold up his Head as high as is convenient, and put one of them into his Mouth and oblige him to swallow it, but before you give

it

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it him you must rub him down, or according to your Match; for you must not heat him for four or five Days before you intend to run your Race, but you may Air him very well, and give him gentle Breathings, that he may in no wise lose his Wind, but give him none of the forementioned Scouring Drink.

One thing more I have considered to quicken his Spirits and make him lively, which is to burn Storax, Olibanum, Frankincense, and Benjamin mixed together, which drive away all ill Scents and Airs, and there is nothing more wholesomer for the Brain.

As likewise, when you give your Horse his Oats, Beans, and Bread, wash the two former in neither Ale nor Beer, but take a Pint of Muscadine, about the Whites of ten Eggs, and steep them therein, but you need not do it above four times in a Week; at other times give them to him dry as formerly.

Beware likewise how to give him any Hay, unless immediately after his Heats, and then holding a small Wisp in your Hand let him pull it thence by degrees, but if his Belly be apt to shrink up, you may give him more to keep it strait.

Again, all the last Week if your Horse be given to eat his Litter, you must keep him muzzled as you have been formerly taught, but if he be not subject to the same, nor to eat any other foul thing, three Days before you Run him will be a sufficient space to keep him muzzled.

The Day-Morning before you intend to run him you must Air him gently, and when you have brought him Home, Dress him and rub him as formerly, and be sure to Diet him exceeding well, omitting no Point, neither before nor after his being carried abroad, only towards Night you may

stint

stint him of the third part of his usual Bait, but let his last Diet be in full Proportion, as likewise his Dressing; another thing is also to be observed, which is, that you must not keep him out late, but let him be in his Stable at Sun-set or before, and likewise the Day before the Match you shall Shooe him, Roll him, and all things else that you shall think convenient for fitting him out in the best wise, but beware that it be not unskilfully performed, for then you may much injure your Horse, or give him some cause to be offended at your Curiosity, or as many call it Adornment. It is reported by some who have had long Experience in this Way and Manner of ordering of Horses, that several are so skilful as to understand the meaning of such Ornaments, and what they are to be put to, the next Day, which makes them conceive such pride that they will not eat any Meat till the time they have run the Race unless it be forced upon them.

All our antient Farriers affirm that Horses are most knowing and subtil Creatures, and that they are endued with many noble Qualities and generous Perfections.

Now for Brading their Tails and Manes, and tying Ribbons on their Forehead, or at their Ears, I hold all together unnecessary, for so doing does not only offend him, but many times hinders him in the performance of his Race, by reason that they make him cast his Head often to look at them, and if he has not been used to them, many times make him start out of his Way, and so lose his Ground; therefore in my Opinion, only to Comb out his Mane and Tail (and if they be too cumbersome you may clip them a little) is the best Method in that case.

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Be sure there be nothing left undone that you intend to do to him, till the Morning he is to Run, for if there be, it may chance to vex him, and thereupon some Horses will grow Sullen, and will not run freely.

The Morning you are to Run, make him a Visit before it is well light and after you have pulled off his Muzzle and rubbed his Head in every part thereof, offer him a Quart of Oats steeped in a Pint of Musquine or Tent, but before you put mix some Oats in the Whites of Eggs or some fine Bread crumbled, with some Wheat. Then take him abroad, and provoke him to Dung and Urine. Dip the Bit of his Bridle in Muscadine or Sack. Then lead him in his proper Cloaths to the Place, and the common Methods being us'd at the Starting-Post, let him that rides mind the Starting Motion, and push on skilfully with Hopes of Success.

The well-bred Horse carries his Rider well,
And from all others bears away the Bell.
Who would not then bestow some Time and Pains,
To teach his Horse such proper Ways and Means,
As may repay him with sufficient Gains ?

Of Phlebotomy, or Blood letting, how and when to be used.

Many times the letting a Horse Blood is immediately necessary, according to the Nature of the Distemper, or Violence and Suddenness of its Attack; but as these are for the most part Accidental, so the Use is to be determin'd by a Person skilful in the Causes and Cures of such Distempers which require; and who is able to discern betwixt Critical Days and others. There are, as *Solomon* says, *Times for all Things under the Sun*, and among the rest, proper Seasons for Bleeding, which are, as the able Farriers affirm, (excepting in danger of present Death, &c.) in the Month of *January*, the third and 15th Days; *February* 4, 9. *March* 6, 10. *April* 15, 20. *May* 1, 13. *June* 15, 19. [Omit Bleeding in *July* and *August*.] *September* 11, 28. *October* 8, 23. *November* 5. 16. And the 14, 16, and 26th Days of *December*; and the Reason why they adapt these Days to Bleed in, is because the 12 heavenly Signs are then predominant, and influence the several Parts of a Horse, as *Aries* the Head, *Taurus* the Neck, *Gemini* the Shoulders, *Cancer* the Stomach, *Leo* the Heart, *Virgo*, the Belly and Bowels, *Libri* the Reins and buttocks, *Scorpio* the Privy-Members, *Sagittarius* the Thighs, *Capricornus* the Knees, *Aquarius* the Legs, and *Pisces* the Feet.

When either of these Signs govern, omit not Bleeding, if possible. Now the peculiar Veins to be open'd for some particular Distempers, as Swellings in the Throat, or Head, Defluxions in the Eyes, Disorders of the Brain, cold Distillations, Rheums, Fevers, Lethargies, &c. open the Temple-Veins, and draw what Blood is proper.

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If you suspect Blindness approaching, and for all Defects in the Sight, and Optick Nerves, open the Weeping-Veins under the Ears.

To cure the Anticor, Surfeits, Slavers, Lampas, Tireing, and Drowfiness, open the Pallat-Veins.

The great Vein in the Neck open'd, discharges the Body from all impure Blood, and gross Humours, cheers the Heart, and prevents sinking of the Spirits.

To prevent what some call *Moor-Foundring*, or Melting of the Grease, sudden Sprains, Lameness, &c. or any Disease of the Chest, Liver, and Lungs, open the Breast-Vein.

To prevent Foundering, and for all Excessencies breathe the Thigh-Veins.

Open the Shackle Veins, in the Cure of the Quarter-Bone, Crown-Scab, &c.

The Veins open'd in the Thighs behind, comforts the Kidneys, prevents Foundering, and assuages all Swellings, &c.

The Flank-Veins open'd in a Fever, is good, and abates Swellings in the Cods, increases Flesh, and prevents the Tilt-Worm.

To ease the Feet, and keep from Foundering, open the Shoulder-Veins behind.

For hard Hoofs, fretting, or any Ailment occasion'd by beating the Hoof, open the Toe-Veins.

The Spur-Veins open'd in the Cure of the Farcine, Swellings under the Belly, or Foundering, gives Relief.

To prevent, and in the Cure of the Scab, Manginess, or Itch, the Tail-Vein must be open'd, &c.

Let

Let me add a Word or two more, which is of great Importance in the Case of Blood-letting — To prevent Distempers in a sound Horse, bleed him no oftner in the Year than twice, that is, in the beginning of *May*, and the latter-end of *December*. If your Horse be old, bleed him not, but rather give him such Food as may nourish and increase Blood. Give your Horse a thin Diet two or three Days before you Bleed him. The colder the Climate the Horse is bred in, the fuller of Blood ; as for Instance in *Poland*, where the Horses are so replete with Blood, especially those that have Youth on their side, that by mere Instinct of Nature, they find a Way to bleed themselves once a Year. If you omit letting your Stallions Blood, they will stand longer by you, and Nature will not be exhausted.

Thus much for Blood letting, which must be done either with a Fleam, where the Vein is great, or a Launcet, which is to open small Veins and Fibres, where the Stroke is not proper.

But since I have been so large upon this Head, as well as Shooing, and that for the doing these, and other Matters relating to a Horse, various Instruments are required, I shall here give the Reader a Catalogue of all of them, with their several Uses.

A Catalogue of such Instruments, purely necessary for Farriers, Horse-Courfers, Jockies, &c.

A Hammer.

- 2 Pincers to break or clench Nails.
3. Butteris to pare and open the Foot.
4. A Rhasp, to smoothe the Hoof.
5. Cutting-Knife, to take off superfluous Hoof.
6. Fleam, to let Blood in the Neck, or in gross Places, where the Vein is great.
6. A Launcet to open small Veins and Threds.
7. Incision-Knife to open Imposthumes, and cut away superfluous Flesh.
8. The Cronet to take up Veins.
9. The drawing, cauterizing iron; to open sound or imposthumated Flesh.
10. The round Button Caut. Iron to bore Holes in the Skin and swelled places.
11. The Melets to cleanse Wounds.
12. The Barnacles to pinch a Horse by the Nose or Ears, to make him stand quiet.
13. The Needle to stitch up Wounds.
14. The Probe to search the Depth of Wounds.

To

To bring Hair again.

To bring Hair again, take the Dung of Goats, some Honey and Allom, and the Blood of a Hog, boil them together, and being hot, rub the place therewith.

Of the Cholick and Stone in a Horse.

Take a Pint of White-wine; half a Pint of Bur-seed, and beat them small, two ounces of Parsly-seed, half a handful of Hops, half a handful of new-set Leeks, and half a handful of Water-creffes, half an ounce of Black-soap, and mingle them together, stamp and strain them, but put the Bur-seed and Parsly-seed to it after it is strained, and then warm it, and give it him to drink.

Of killing the Fire either in Burning or Shot.

Take of Varnish, or Oil and Water beaten together, anoint the Place with a Feather.

Of the Pains in the Head.

Take a Pint of Sack, five new-laid Eggs, a Head of bruised Garlick, small Pepper, Cinnamon, and Nutmeg, beaten fine, give it him to drink three days together, and let him fast five hours after.

Of the stoppage of Urine in Horses.

Take a Pint of good Vinegar, half a Pound of Gemgree, bruise it small, and wring out the Juice, take a handful of Fennel, a handful of Fox Gloves, the leaves or the flowers; two Ounces of Grommel seed, and half a Pint of sweet Honey, stamp them well together, and strain them into Vinegar, let him stand without Meat and Drink 24 Hours.

What

What Methods are to be used before you turn a Horse to Grass.

When you are minded to put your Horse to Grass, lessen his Cloathing in the Stable by degrees, till he comes to wear none 2 or 3 Days before you take him out ; so shall not the cold Weather abroad incommode him. Bleed him under the Palate twice in a Fortnight before, and do it in this manner :

Take a sharp-pointed Knife, prick the Horse between the second and third Bar, as deep as a Barley Corn in length, and he will Bleed sufficiently.

After Bleeding, give him hearty, strong Food, but not in abundance ; and for the last four Days before he goes to Grass, feed him only with Hay. If your Horse be of any considerable Value, turn him not into Grounds which are full of Bogs, Fens, and nasty Ditches, or where the Climate and Air is unwholsome ; nor where any distemper'd Horses Graze, lest he catch the Infection : However, to prevent what may happen, give him Blood-warm Mornings and Evenings, three times, the following Preservative :

A comfortable Drink to be given a Horse before he goes to Grass.

Take Myrrh, Gentian, Aristolochia, Bayberries, and the Shavings of Ivory, an Ounce of each, beat 'em, when they are dry'd, to Powder ; give the Horse half an Ounce of this in some rich Sack ; or
for

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for want of Sack, a Quart of sweet, new, Ale Wort, and give it him blood warm.

Put him into some good Pasture, in a warm, dry Day, such Pasturage as best suits his Constitution; where there is convenient Watering, and Shelter, and there leave him

What must be done when you take a Horse from Grass.

As you left him in the Field in moderate, warm Weather, so let the Day be in which you take him from Grass; which generally in the South-parts of Great Britain may be about the middle of September; but farther Northwards, earlier in proportion to the coldness of the Climate. The first Fortnight after he is taken up, ride him not immoderately, lest you melt his Grease, which at that time may be more easily done, than at any other, since his Fat is but flabby, and not so substantial as when fed with dry Food. A Day or two after he is stabled, take him forth, and bleed him moderately; see that his Hoofs and Feet are in good Order, thoroughly cleans'd, and then proceed to Shoe him, according to the Directions we have given in Page 37. Which done, give him the several Doses of the Drink just above described, and in the same manner. Three or four Days after this, give him a gentle Heat; and when you return Home, take some Soap in the Palm of your Hand, and rub his Coat down sleek and smoothe, with warm Water and a Linnen-Cloth; but come not near his Eyes, Nostriis, or Mouth with it; which being done, cloathe him as usual, and his Skin will appear very Beautiful.

And

Another choice Remedy to the like purpose.

And now if neither Sack nor Treacle can be had, give him a Pint of Aqua-vita, or any other comfortable Water, with 2 Eggs, in the form aforesaid, to comfort his heart. 1st, At Night give him a good comfortable Marsh, if he will eat it; and clean sweet Provender, such as he will eat; bathe his Legs with Butter and Beer, cleanse his Feet, and stop 'em with Cow-Dung, and after he is fed, give him sweet Litter, shut him dark in the Stable; and early in the Morning let him be thoroughly dressed and rubbed, and before you ride 2 hours, let him eat half a peck of old sweet Oats, with a pint of the strongest Ale, Beer, or White-Wine for his Breakfast. 2dly, If the Horse be young you travel upon, (which is the overthrow of all fine mettled Horses.) when you come home, and may let him rest, then let him take his ease, and bleed; and if you find his Blood but and dark-coloured, let him bleed till there come perfect blood; after three or four days keep him with good Mashies, and give him a Purgings Drink with a Pint of White-Wine, an Ounce of Aloes dissolved into Powder, half an Ounce of Agarick, and a spoonful of the Powder of Liquorice, made Blood-warm, and well brewed together, and let him not drink cold Water for 4 or 5 days after, and in his Provender put the Powder of Brimstone, Enula Campana, and Polipodium of the Oak, well mingled together, a spoonful at a time, two or three hours before his watering, and he will remain a healthful and sound Horse, if he be thus used till he be eight years old for then you need not fear no farther

The Method of giving Fire, and using Corrosives, in the Cure of Manginess, Scabs, Leprosies, Farcies, &c.

Our Method in this Case is thus. 1. To give Fire accidentally; and, 2dly, In a potential Way. 1. By the actual Fire we prevent the Corruption of Members, and stanch Blood, when the Sinews and Arteries are sound. To do this, make use of the best Instruments you can get; nay, Silver, if possible, Copper is choice, but Iron may be us'd if you can get no other. 2 By Potential Fire is imply'd the use of such Medicines as corrode, putrify, and are Caustick; and these are of 2 sorts, Simple and Compound; the Simple, are Mercury sublimatè, Red Coral, and Roch'd Allom. Ungentum Coroceum, Unguentum Apostolorum, and Unguentum Ægyptiacum, &c. are the Compound. Those which Putrify are, Chrysocol, Arsenick, and Aconium, &c. Caustick Medicines are, Vitriol, Lime, and Aqua fortis, which break the sound Skin: Corrosives operate in the soft Flesh, Putrefactives in the hard. The right use of which will instruct you in the Curing of all the abovesaid, and other inveterate Diseases;

Spavins, Splint, Boney Excressions, &c. to Cure.

Take Mercury, or Arsenick, ground small, slit the top of the Excrecence, mix pure White wine with the Powder, and put as much of this into the slit, so that it touch the Bone, as will ly heap'd on a Crown Piece, then lay some Flax upon it, and tie the Horses's Head so as he cannot reach the Sore, standing so long till the violent Smart is over, and then let him feed. When you see the Concression diminish, heal it up.

To cure old Ulcers and Cancers.

When the Sore is of so long continuance, as to become stubborn and cancreous, Take Cloves, Mastick, green Copperas, Frankincense, and Brimstone, of each a little, fine Pouder'd Myrrh, double as much as any of the rest, burn all in a Chasing-dish with Coal, but not so as to flame; during which, hold Lint, or Tow over it, and Fume it well and strong, which Lint or Tow keep in a close Box, and thus use it: Piss in a Bowl or Pot, and cleanse well the Sore therewith, then dry it, and clap some of the perfum'd Lint or Tow upon it, observing to do so twice a Day, and it will cure speedily. This is a noble Receipt, adapted for the Relief of Man as well as Beast.

To cure all Distempers in the Eyes.

Take Ale-hoof, and stamp it in a Mortar, with a little Rose, or Eyebright-water; strain it into a Glass, and with the Juice wash or tent the Sores in or about the Eyes, 4 or 5 times a Day.

Another excellent Cure for sore Eyes.

Take Egg shells cleans'd, and dry'd upon hot Tiles, cover'd over with glowing Embers, take 'em clean up, and beat 'em as fine as Dust; keep the Powder in a Box, and when you have occasion to use it, blow some thro' a Quill into the Horse's Eye, and it will destroy either Film, Pin or Web, if you do thus Night and Morning. If the Eye be inflamed, or a watry Humour attending it, take good sweet Butter an Ounce, fine Sugar-Candy powder'd, as much, mix it together, and with this anoint the Eye Morning, Noon, and Night, and it will cool, cleanse, comfort, and heal the same, in a wonderful manner.

*A particular Method to cure Horses that
are Moon-blind.*

The Nature of this Distemper is said to be influenced by the Moon, so that most Horses, after a hard Journey, will grow blind again, even tho' they have been cured before; and this Distemper is discernable by a bluish Colour in the Eye, attended with a Film. To cure this, do thus: Lay Plaisters made of Mastick, Rosin and Pitch, on both Temples, then with a Penknife, make two Slits on each side his Nose an Inch long, 3 Inches below the Eyes, but see you touch not a Vein; then with a Cronet loosen the Skin upwards half an Inch, and thrust in a little Bit of round Leather, with a Hole therein, to keep it open; dress it once a Day for 10 or 12 Days, keeping it running, and then heal it up with Plaister of Wax, Turpentine, and Hog's Grease, spread upon Tow or Flax; when the Plaisters fall off of themselves, scarify him on each Temple-Vein, thus; * and if you find no Effect, tamper no further, but deliver him over to the Team, Mill or Plough; and see you suffer him not Breed, for the Colts will be distemper'd likewise.

Another Remedy.

Purge the Head, and bleed moderately, then take pure *Tutty*, and thrust it gently under his Eye-lids with your Finger.

For a Cancer'd Eye.

When the Eye is Cancer'd, you will perceive several reddish Pimples both within and without; the Eye will be inflam'd, and full of Corruption: Perceiving this, let him Blood in the Neck on the distemper'd Side, draw away about two Quarts, if his Blood be very foul, or inflam'd; then take of

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white Copperas, an Ounce, green Copperas, and roch Allom, of each, half an Ounce, add half a Pint of White-wine Vinegar, to 3 Pints of fair Water, boil all together, till half is wasted; dip a Cloth in it, and wash the Eye daily, till it is raw, and so doing will perfect a Cure.

Hags and Haws in the Eyes.

Tho' every Farrier knows how to cure these by Incision, yet it may not be improper to set the Cooperation down thus: Pull open both the Eye-lids, with several Threds sticht with a Needle to each of the Lids, then take hold of the Hair with another Needle and Thred, and draw it so far as you may stop it with your Finger, to cut a Circle about the bigness of a Penny; cut very little of the Fat of the Eye, lest he grow blear-ey'd, and disgraceful; only observe to cut between the Crust and the Film, and you will do right; and then squirt White-wine, or Beer into it, and there needs no more.

The Strangles cured quickly.

No sooner do you perceive them advancing, but proceed in the Morning early, to pricking them under the Throat; keep a Linnen Cover on his Head, and chafe him well with fresh Butter, and Hog's Lard, under his Ears, and about his Throat.

Swellings in the Horse's Fore-Legs.

Bruise Hemlock, and with Verjuice, and Sheep's Dung, make a Plaister, and lay it all over the aggrieved Part.

A Charge for swollen Legs.

After you have boiled some Cummin-seed and Wine-Lees together, mix it to a Consistency with some Wheat-Flower, and charge the Swelling with it,

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lead quick an' often about, till he is warm ;
then open the large inside Vein above the Knee,
and draw some Blood ; give him warm Beer with
Butter, and stop his Feet with Cow-Dung.

*Some further Remarks on the Swelling
of the Fore-Legs.*

You must observe this Distemper has its Original
from various Causes, but chiefly to his being over-
strain'd by hard Riding in his Youth, gross Feeding,
either on wet or dry Food, or nasty keeping. If
you would cure one that is curable, I mean a Horse
that was clean-shap'd, besides what I have already
prescrib'd, take Take Sage a handful, Rose-Cake as
much, boil these in Water with 4 Handfuls of Mal-
lows, and add afterwards a Pint of eating Oyl, and
a Pound of fresh Butter ; with this blood-warm
wash him two or three times a Day.

*Of an Ague, Cold Trembling, and most Distem-
pers proceeding from foul Feeding.*

The cause of this Disease proceeds either from
cold, or taking of too much heat, or of a raw im-
perfect Digestion of the Stomach, which proceeds
principally also from full and foul feeding ; or
betwixt the Stomach and the Brain is such affinity,
as that they do equally communicate their Dama-
ges. The Signs are these, The hanging down of
his Head, his Eyes will swell and run with Water,
and he will forsake his Meat. The Cure is, to let
him bleed in the Pallet of his Mouth, and rub it
with Salt to make it bleed well ; then take a Stick
with a Linnen-cloth fastned to the end of it, well
anointed with the Oil of Bay, thrust it up and down
his Nostrils, thereby to open and purge his Head.
Also perfume him with the smoak of Garlick-
stalks broken into small pieces. Also air him with

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the Smoak of Frankincense, holding the same in a Chafing dish under his Nostrils, with a great Cloth cast over his Head, and let it be done in Morning and Evening. Keep him with a spare Dyet and moderate Exercise, the which will cleanse his Stomach, and make it empty, then his Brain will not be disquieted. Afterwards let him bleed, and give him good Mashies to drink for two days, and no cold Water. As I shall write down the Causes of some Diseases that are most unknown to the People, so for those that are so well acquainted with, I shall only set down the Cures.

Of the sudden Sicknes of a Horse.

The cause is, for that the heart, which is the Chariot of Life, wherein the Soul of the Horse liveth, wanting the use of the Veins and Arteries, to carry the vital Spirit of heat to all the Parts of the Body, to give the Horse feeling and ability to operation, by reason of some obstructions of humours and cold; which, for want of heat, cannot be dissolved, for that the nature of cold is to bind and conglutinate together, and keep them from their natural course, proceeding from some violent Exercise, and immoderate feeding and rest. The sign is, the sudden dejection of his Countenance. The cure is, to let him bleed on both sides of the breast, next the heart, whereby the Veins and Arteries being evacuated and emptied, they may begin to do that Office whereunto Nature hath appointed them. Let him bleed the quantity of two quarts, then give him a comfortable Drink, to stir up the vital Spirits to Actions, viz. Take a Quart of the best Sack, and burn it with Grains, Cloves and Cinnamon, and a quarter of a Pound of the best Sugar, and burn it altogether with half a Pint of Sallet-Oil, and four Penny-worth of the best

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best *Treacle*; then ride him very gently till he begin to sweat, and so turn him into the Stable, and then let him stand six Meats, but beware you do for him there according to your direction, and before you cloath him not too warm, for the Drink will thoroughly warm him, and make him sweat; let his Drink be warm Water, wherein boil *Mal-lows*, and a handful of *Water Cresses*, of *Fennel* and *Parsley seed*, of each an Ounce, and twice in a Morning or Evening, when he is most fasting ride him gently a Mile or two.

To cure Bones out of Joynt:

Tye the four Legs together, and cast him on his Back, and then hoist him from the ground, and the Weight of his Body will cause the Joynt to strike into its right place again.

To Cure the Curb.

Heat an Iron red-hot, and clap it as close as you can to the Sore, but touch it not, and when it is warm, then take a Fleam and wet it in 6 or 7 places full of Nervil, then take a spoonful of Salt, a penny-weight of Verdigrease, and the White of an Egg, and put all these together, and take a little Flax and wet it therein, and lay it to the Sore.

To prevent Horses Graveling.

First pair his Hoof, and get out the Gravel, then stop it with Hog's Lard and Turpentine, melted hot, put some Tow upon it, and ride him not abroad till he is well.

To cure the Wind-gall.

This is a common Distemper, to cure which, wash the Parts with warm-Water, and shave off the hair,

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hair, then draw it with a hot Iron in this shape , that done, slit the middle Line which passes right down through the Wind-gall with a sharp Knife, beginning beneath and so upwards, half an Inch, and thrust the Jelly out ; then take also Pitch and Rozen melted together, lay them on hot, and Flocks upon them

To preserve the Liver and Lungs, two choice Remedies.

Whereas the Lungs in Man, are the Bellows of Life, and ought to be preserv'd from Inflammation, Ulcers, &c. which cause Weakness, Consumption, and Emaciation over all the Body ; so in Horses, they serve for the same Use, and are subject to the same Distempers and Hurts ; therefore, with the Liver, due regard ought to be had for their Preservation. To do this, proceed thus : Keep his Head clear from all filthy and impure Obstructions, the Effects of catching Cold ; and which creates difficulty of Breathing. Curry and Dress him frequently that the Pores of his Body may begin to receive the fresh Air ; and see that no tough Phlegm, or gross clammy Humour, force themselves thro' the Pipes of the Lungs ; which often prove dangerous : For the Lungs ought to be kept free from all Impurities, and Imposthumations, if you would have your Horse not broken-Winded. — But in Case your Horse should at any time have Symptoms of distemper'd Lungs, or Liver, Take White-wine Lees dry'd to Powder an Ounce and a half, Sugar-Candy 4 Ounces, four Liquorice Sticks well bruised, Isop and Colts-Foot, of each two Ounces ; Enula Campana Roots, one Ounce, a handful of horehound, and an Ounce of Anniseeds ; boil these sufficiently in

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in three Pints of strong Ale, till half is wasted ; then add double distill'd Hyssop Water a Pint ; give it a boil or two, and straining it, let the Horse drink thereof Blood-warm : And if you have any Value for him, let him take a Pint every Morning fasting, and you'll soon find Success.----- And then to purify his Blood, and create a sound Liver, you may give him the following Ingredients in his Meat, 4 or 5 Days successively in a Month, two or three Hours before his Watering in the Morning : Take a handful of Liver-Wort, cut it in very small pieces, clean Polipodium of the Oak, a sufficient Quantity, cut in the like manner, likewise Six-penny Weight of Rhubarb shred small, and mix these in his Food.

Of a Horse that stumbleth, which is called the Cords.

This is called the Cords : The Cord is a Sinew that breedeth amongst the Sinews, the one end cometh down to the Shankle-Vein, and so up through the Leg, goeth over the inner side of the Knee, and so over the Shoulder, and so along the Neck by the Wealand, and it goeth over the Temples under his Eye, down over the Snout, betwixt both the Nostrils and the Gristle, there knit the length of an Almond ; take a sharp Knife and cut a slit even at the top of his Nose, just with the point of the Gristle ; open the slit, and you shall perceive a white string, take it up with a Boar's Tooth, or a Buck's-horn, that is crooked, or some crooked Bodkin, and twine it about the string, and cut it asunder, you may twine it so much as that you may rear his Foot from the Ground, and then stitch up the Slit, and anoint it with butter, and the Horse doubtless will be cured.

Of the Canker.

The Cure is, let him bleed abundantly in the Veins that be next to the Sore, then take of *Allom* one pound, of white *Coperas* a quartern, and a good handful of *Salt*, boil them together in fair running Water, from a pottle to a quart; this Water being warm, put part thereof into a Dish, and with a Clout wash the same until it begin for to bleed, and let it dry; then take of *Black-soap* one pound, and of *Quick silver* half an ounce, and incorporate them till that the *Quick silver* be not seen, and always after you have washed the same, with a Slice cover the Ulcer with the Medicine till it be whole, but besure still to let the Blood be about the Ulcer for many days together, and when it is kill'd, then cast upon it the Powder of unslack'd *Lime*, or of *Brimstone*.

To cure the Farcin.

The Ulcer is not unknown to any that have enjoyed Horses, and yet unknown almost to all; I mean the true cause of this Disease and the Cure; some say it is a Corruption of Blood, some an outward Hurt, as of Spur-galling, being of *Ticks*, *Hogs lice*, or such like; some say an Infirmary bred in the *Breast* near the heart, and in the side, *Vessels* and *Cod*, near the *Stone*, many evil *Humours* congealed together, which afterwards disperse themselves into the *Thighs*, and sometimes into the *Head*, and do send forth watry *Humours* into the *Nostrils*, and then is called the running *Farcin*. Indeed, if the true Cause of a Disease be known, the Disease it self is easily cured. The *Mange*, the *Leprosy*, and this Disease of the *Farcin*, are most pernicious to a Horse, for oftentimes it falleth out, that many Horses infected there-
with,

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with, though they live, and the Disease seemeth to be healed, yet are they rendred of small or no use. For my part, I conjecture the Cause of this Disease grows either from abundance of bad blood, or by a great distemper of the blood, through a violent heat, changed into a sudden cold. To cure this Distemper, first let him bleed on both sides of the Neck, three quarts at least, for it is most certain that the Loyns, which is then the Fountain of blood, is corrupted, and so sendeth the Fume into every part of the Body, as to become loathsom to behold. Then give him this drink; Take a gallon of fair Water, put into it a good handful of Rue, a good Spoonful of Hempleed, and a handful of the inner Rind of green Elder, bruise them in a Mortar together, and seeth it till it be half consumed, and being cold give it him to drink. Evermore continue to let him bleed in the Vein which is nearest to the sore place, a great quantity, as you see occasion, let his Diet be thin, but very clean and sweet, then take this approved Medicine following; which, though the Disease be never so foul, it will undoubtedly cure it. Take of Herbage a handful, Fetherfew a handful of Chickweed of the house a handful, of Kifwood a handful, of Heart-Robert a handful, keep the residue thereof in a Pipkin close cover'd in the Earth, stop the Mouth thereof close with Herbage and Dock-leaves, and a green Turt laid upon it, no Air to come in, and once in 3 days untie his Ears and dress it, this do till all the Faine be dead; wash all the Herbs so clean that no Dirt nor Filth be on them. Seeth Chamber-lye and Bay-salt, with a little Copperas and Strong-Nettes to wash the Sores, if need be; but burn them not with Fire or other Corrosives; for it will scorch the Horse's Skin; and purge it, and
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make it run so as the Horse will never after thrive. Get Cases of Leather, fasten'd to the Head-stall, made hollow like the shape of a Horse's Ears, to make them lank-ear'd, for many times, by long binding, the Ears are spoiled, so as that they must be cut off. After you see the Ulcer kill'd, you must know whether the Blood is still putrified and corruptd, therefore you must at least let him blood, in several places; and when you see the Blood run pure, give him a good scouring Drink, a quart of White-Wine, a quarter of an ounce of Rhubarb in thin slices, and laid in steep all night; an ounce and a half of Aloes in Powder dissolved therein, half an ounce of Agarick, an ounce of Sena steep'd in the wine 12 Hours, and 3 Races of Ginger slic'd and laid also in steep all night, two ounces of Syrup of Roses; but the Rhubarb, Sena, and Ginger, take out of the Wine before you put in the rest, blood-warm it, and give it the Horse, and so let him rest all day, with nothing but Wheat-straw at night, and the next day a Quart of sweet strong Wort, and a quarter of a Pint of Treacle, and keep him warm. After all this, wash his Body with a Black Lye, and Black Soap, and after Drefs him, and give him a Sweat, and he will do well.

To cure an Imposthume.

This may easily be done, if you apply Lilly and Mallow-roots bruised, and mixt with Linseed-meal and Hogs-grease.

To cure a Hipped Horse.

When a Horse has his Hip bone out of the right place; he will go sidling, and the Hip will fall lower than the other. The Cure is, take Oil of Bay, of Diakhea, or Nerval of Hog's-Lard, to each half

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half a Pound, melt them till they are thoroughly mingled together, and anoint the sore place against the hair with it, dayly for 16 days together, and make the Ointment work into the Flesh, by holding a broad bar of Iron over the place; and if at the end of those days it doth not mend, then slit a hole downward into the Skin, an inch below the hip-bone, so wide that you may thrust in a Rowel with your Finger, and then with a little slice of Iron loosen the Skin from the flesh round about the Bone, so broad, as the Rowel may lye flat and plain betwixt the skin and the flesh; the Rowel must be of soft Calves Leather, with a hole in the midst, and a thread ty'd to it, to pull it out, and cleanse the hole. Then with a long tent of flax dipt in Turpentine, and Hog's-Lard, made warm, tent it, and so renew it daily for 16 days, before you dress him, walk him every day half an hour, and as he healeth, make the Tent every day less than the other; and as soon as he is well draw a hot-Iron cross his Loins of 8 or 9 Inches long, right against the Hip-bone, so as the rowel'd part may be in the midst thereof, and burn him no deeper, but so as the Skin may look yellow; then charge all the Skin over all the Buttocks, with this Charge: Take of Pitch one Pound, Tar half a Pint, boil 'em together, and being well warm'd, spread it with a Clout tied to a Stick, clap as many flocks on the Horse as will stick, that he may be rid what pace he finds most easy.

Contraction of the Sinews.

This is a dangerous Dittemper, and often of bad Consequence, to cure which, Take Bolearmoniack, Hog's-Lard, Black Soap, and Nerve-Oil, of each a like, boyl them together, and then apply it hot to the Griet, rubbing and chafing it in exceedingly, and also heating it very well, either with a hot Brick or Fire-shovel: Thus do once a day until the Cure be affected.

To keep a Horse from Neighing.

Take hold of his Tongue, pull it out so far as to tye a Woollen Lint round the middle of it, and this will prevent his Neighing so long as it remains there.

To cure fretting of the Guts.

Give the Horse in a Morning this Drink; Take two Quarts of Ale, put into it 3 Ounces of Fennugreek, 8 Ounces Long Pepper, as much Bayberries; an Ounce and a half Ginger, 3 handfuls of Water Crests, 2 handfuls of Mint, and the like of Sage; stamp all these together soundly in the Ale, strain the Liquor, and give it Blood-warm to the Horse to drink: This will make him Swear, so that you must tye him to prevent his lying down. Let his Food be dry Meat, and let him drink nothing cold for a Week.

Of the Crown Scab.

It is a nasty stinking Scab, it grows about the Cornets of the Hoof, and makes the Hair stand like Hogs-Bristles, 'tis always running, anoint when the Hair is shaven away, with the Ointment, against Cankers, and keep him dry.

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For the Heel ever-reach'd.

Beat up Bole-Armoniack with the White of an Egg, spread it on Flax, and apply it plaister-wise, 2 or 3 Days together.

Running of the Frush.

Where you find the Issue is, pare off the corrupt parts, till it appears raw, then put on a hollow Shoe, and stuff it with this Composition, Take the Whites of 3 or 4 Eggs, a handful, and as much Soot, beat all together, and with this stop the Hollow of his Feet; keep the Horse in a dry standing, and repeat this Medicicene daily for 9 or 10 Days together: When he is well enough to travel, keep the Frushy Foot from Gravel, or ragged Flints.

Wind-Gall, or Fistula, to sink.

When you perceive any of these to rise, immediately take Mutton-Fat, Rozen, and Brimstone, boil them to a Plaister, which spread on a Cloth, and having first sear'd the Fistula, clap on warm the Plaister.

Pipes or Crutches to cure.

Make a Wash with Vinegar and Gun-powder mixt, and frequently with a Cloth dipt in it, bathe his Pasterns therewith. If this will not disperse the fretting, watry, salt Humours, subsiding to the Joint, then wash the Pasterns with butter'd Beer, when this is dry'd away, clip off the Hair to the Fetlock; then take a little Bole-Armoniack, the Yolks of 2 new-laid Eggs, Hog's-Lard, Turpentine, of each alike Quantity, mix them in an earthen Pan, with as much Wheat-flower as may thicken them, spread it on a Cloth, and bind it round the Pastern, this do daily for some time.

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The Dry Spavin to Cure.

The Spavin is a common Distemper, of which there are two Sorts, the Wet and the Dry Spavin. We will treat of the Cure of the Dry Spavin first. Shave off all the Hair about the Swelling, wash it with warm Water, and make it bleed with Scarifying; this done, take Euphorbium half a Spoonful, Cantharides about a Dozen, powder 'em fine, and boil them in some Oyl of Bays; anoint the Spavin with it hot, fasten his Tail so as he cannot reach it. About an Hour after lye him to the Rack, so as he may not lye down that Night; 24 Hours after, anoint the Sore with Butter and a little warm Ale for a Week. Next, with a drawing-Iron, made sharp like a Bodkin, bending at the Point, heat the Iron hot, and draw the Sore betwixt the Skin and the Flesh at the lower-end of the middle Line, thrusting it up near two Inches, anoint the Sore with Hog's-Lard Turpentine, and a little sweet Butter; this do daily for a Week together, then proceed thus: Cast your Horse upon a Straw-Bed, find out the Master-Vein, draw the Skin over it with your Thumb, and slit it only just thorough, long-ways, as the Vein runs, a little more than an Inch, then let slip the Skin over its Vein again, take then your Cronet, and make the Vein bare, raise it up, and thrust a Cobler's-End below it, but a little higher than the Cronet, slit the Vein long-ways, and bleed plentifully, then tye the End fast a little above the Slit, and bleed largely from below; which done, tye up the Vein fast below; and between the Knots cut the Vein in two where it was slit, and stop the Holes with Salt; finish the work with laying on this Charge; Take Rosin 4 Ounces, Pitch, 8 Ounces, near half a Pint of Tar, boil altogether, and then anoint all the inside of the Joint with it,

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it, very warm, then clap on Flocks of his own Colour, and let him go to Grass till he is quite recover'd.

To cure the Wet Spavin.

Some term this a Bloody Spavin, because of a thin Humour usually attending it, when indeed it is no other than a thoroughly radicated Spavin, more obstinate than the former, the Method of Cure is much the same with the Bone-Spavin, that is, Shave the Hair clean off, Cut the Skin cross the Veins, and take up the Master-Vein, bleed well, cut asunder the Vein, charge it, and draw it with a hot Iron, apply Flocks before described, and it will work a Cure.

Of Warts and Spungy Excrescencies.

Either use Cauterizing, to burn or eat them away, or else bind hard a strong Thred of Silk or Hair about them, and by degrees this will consume them.

Bruises and Sinews.

Make a Plaister with Oil of Roses, Bean-flower, and Tar, make a Plaister, and clap it on warm.

Or, Earth-worms fry'd in Sallad-Oil, will effect a Cure.

Or, even the common Oil of Earth-worms will do the like.

To cure Blisters.

Mix Honey and Allom together, put thereto the Juice of Ground-Ivy, with Brimstone a sufficient Quantity, and apply it.

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Of Sprains or Wrenches in the Pastern.

Take of the strongest Brine you can get, three Pints, boil it till all the Scum is risen, strain it, and take Mallows and Tansey of each a handful, Sheeps-Suet 4 Ounces, Honey 6 Ounces, beat altogether, and boil them well; lay it hot to the Wrench or Sprain, sew a Cloth about it, and so let it rest a Week: But (as some times it may miscarry) rather the place, shave off all the Hair but the Fetlock, then scarify it, and lay a Plaister of Euphorbium and Cantharides, and to heal it, anoint it with Butter several Days together. Or,

Make an Ointment of Black Soap and Narwile boiled together, and with this warm anoint the Part frequently.

To prevent Wind-galls growing again.

Make an Incision in the Skin, take the Whites of 2 Eggs, half an Ounce of Red-Lead, Two penniworth of Verdigrease, two spoonfuls of Oil of Bay and as much Turpentine, make a Salve of all these, and use it.

To cure the Galling of a Horse.

This is a dangerous Hurt in a Horse, to cure which you must take 3 penni-worth of green Copperas, 3 Quarts of Verjuice, boil it till half be consumed, then wash the Hole with it sufficiently, and stop it with Red-lead, keep it close three Days untoucht, wash it again with the said Water, and fill it with Red-Lead as before, and this will cure be it gall'd never so deep.

Clogging the Foot, occasion'd by a Prick.

Take Sheeps-Suet, Wax and Turpentine, molten together, and pour into it melted and hot.

Of Surbating.

When your Horse is Surbated take off his Shoes, and make his Feet very clean, but pare no Hoof away, then tack a hollow Shoe on, and take half a Pound of the Sword of Bacon, a quarter of a Pound of White Soap, of Burnet and Bay-leaves, each a handful, and of 4 or 5 Branches of the Herb-grace, stamp them well, and fry them, lay them to his feet as hot as you can, both under and over the foot, and keep him dry, renewing the dressing as you find occasion, four or five times till it be perfected.

The Ring-bone in Horses.

Fire the Sore with the right Loins from the Pastern to the Coffin of the Hoof, thus, I I I and let the edge of the drawing Iron be as thick as the back of a thick Knife, burn it so deep that the Skin may look yellow, then cover it with Pitch and Rosin melted together, and lay Flocks of the Horse's Colour.

Another.

Take some new laid Eggs, and mash them together, squeeze them into the Horse's fore Feet, and cover them with Cow-dung, keep them stopt for four or five days, and he will do well.

Accidental Wounds to Cure.

Take Honey of Roses, Turpentine, Oil of Roses, of each a quartern, melt them together with some unwrought Wax, and so ply it to any Wounds.

Of

Of the Tetters.

Before you meddle with the place, first draw Blood from his Legs, and then strike the Veins of his Legs, on the outside and inside ; but not on the place where the Hoof comes forth ; then wash the place with White-wine, and mingle the Juice of Prunella with Powder of Galls, and clear water, and with this Liquor beat the Hogs-Lard and liquid Pitch, that all become like Honey ; and having so done, anoint the Tetters, and 6 Dressings, this will be a present help.

For the Staggers.

The Cause of this Disease, for that the Brain, and the Stomach, are united and changed together with certain Sinews, and thereby interchangeably communicate their Damages, so as when the Stomach is oppress'd with the gross and rough Humours, or some strong Vapours, as when the Horse hath eat some strong Herb, as wild Parinips, or such-like, by the strong vapouring Spirits, proceeding out of the Stomach to the Brain, oppressing it, as the strong Vaporous Spirit of Wine, Aquavitz, and the like, do the Brain of Man, he is dizzy and reeleth as if he were drunk ; at first he doth on'y reel and stagger as if his Back were swayed, and will eat his Meat, but afterwards he will forsake it, and not be able to stand. The cure is, let him bleed in the Temple veins, a handful under the Eyes, then take Garlick, Herb-grace, a little Leaven and Bay-salt, stamp 'em together, put thereto a little quantity of Aquavitz, and put it into the Horse's Ears, and bind them close, and so let it remain twenty four Hours, and wash his Tongue with sharp Vinegar and Salt ; let him not drink any cold Water, and once a day gently walk him.

Several

Several cures for the Navel Gall.

Observe the nature of this Distemper, and if it be inflamed, cut it round about with a sharp knife; even to the Bone, leaving no rotten flesh behind; then take the white of an Egg and Salt beaten together, and lay it upon Tow plaisterwise, renewing it so for 2 days together; then take a quarter of a pint of Honey, and an ounce of Verdegrease beaten to powder, and boil 'em together, stirring them till it look red; and being warm make a plaister thereof with Tow, and wash it with Vinegar or White-wine, then lay the Plaister on it: and when it begins to heal, scatter the powder of Oyster-shells on it, or powder of Honey and slack'd Lime; being made in a Cake and bak'd.

Another.

If it be sore, Take two quarts of Verjuice, 3 penniworth of green Copperas, boil it to one halt, and wash the Sore with it, then fill the Sore with Red-lead, and dress it it in three days after as you think fit.

Another.

Mix Ghimney-Soot and Yeast together, and Plaister it once or twice a day.

Mattering of the Yard.

Take a pint of White-wine, boil therein a quarter of Roch Allum, and with a Squirt thrust it up very far into his Yard, squirt the same 3 or 4 times, or pierce and cleanse the bottom from the filth; and thus continue until he be whole.

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Of the Swelling of the Cods.

With Powder of Chalk, and White-wine Vinegar, with some fine Salt, make a PASTE ; your Hand being warm, take some of this, and anoint his Cods with it.

To make a broken Hoof grow again.

Take good old Hog's-Lard two pound, three handfuls of Rue, with 7 Ounces of Garlick-heads, some Allom beaten fine, and sifted, put to these some Asses Dung, and boil altogether, with which anoint the Horse till he is well.

Botches and breakings out of the Body.

Take three ounces of Quick-silver, put it into a Bladder ; and two Spoonfuls of the Juice of Lيمونس and Oranges, shake them together, then take a pound of grease, and of Verjuice an ounce, beat them all in a Dish, and work them thoroughly together ; and take a pound of fresh Hogs-Lard, and anoint the same therewith, and slit the same, if need be, then wash it, and put into his Ears the Juice of Rugs-weed.

O the Malender.

This Distemper is known by observing scabby Lines and Blotches to appear over the bend of the Knee, in the inside of the Leg. The cure is wash it with warm Water, and shave the scab clean away, then take a Spoonful of Soap, as much Lime and make it into a PASTE, spread a Plaister to cover the sore, bind it fast, renewing it every day for 3 days together, then anoint the same with Oil of Roses, to cause the crust to fall away, and then wash it with Urine, and strow on the Powder of Oyster-shells.

A Sore Back to Cure.

Take Sheep's Dung a sufficient Quantity, Rye and Wheat-Flower a fourth part, mix these together, and boil them in Spring-Water, with a little Honey in it; wash several times a Day with your Urine Blood-warm, and you will find a wonderful Cure.

Botches in the Groins.

Take pure Turpentine, live Honey, and the finest Wheat-Flower, of each a sufficient Quantity, work it well together, and lay it Plaisterwise just upon the Sore, which will bring it to a Head and break it; then Launce it to the bottom, and Tent it with Hog's Lard, and it will cure.

Glanders.

To cure this, make the following Decoction, Boil an Ounce of Fenugreek in Spring-Water, till it is split asunder, when it is somewhat cool, mix two Pound of Wheat-Flower, and let the Horse drink of it twice a Day, fasting.

Swelling of the Cods and Stones.

Bleed the Horse on both Flanks, then take half a Pound of Powder of Bole Armoniack, a Quart of Oil of Roses, and as much Vinegar, which being mingled together, and made warm, anoint the Cods; the next Day ride him out, water him, and when you return home, anoint him again; this do till he recovers. But if his Swelling arise thro' some Blow or Hurt, charge the Cods with Bole-Armoniac and Vinegar, beat together, and the Swelling will quickly sink, and the sore Place break, which you must tent with Oyl of Roses.

Of the Staggers.

Take bitter Almonds one ounce and a half, of Ox Gall, two drams of black Hellebore, stamp one penniworth, of Grains, of Castoreum, of Vinegar, of Varnish, five drams, seeth them together until the Vinegar be consumed, strain it, and put it into his Ears, as aforesaid; but bind them with a woollen Lint, not with a cutting String.

Another choice Remedy.

When you find your Horse distemper'd in his Head, then take a piece of Woollen-cloth, and bind it fast to the end of a stick, being well rubb'd with good barbary soap, and then put it into both his Nostrils, with as much ease as you can, and withal draw it forth very gently again. This is a perfect Remedy.

For the Colt's Evil.

The Cure is, Wash the Sheath clean with lukewarm Vinegar, draw out his Yard, and wash it also, then ride him to some running Stream up to the belly, to allay the Heat, and do this lustily for a quarter of an hour, and so every day after for three or four days.

For Surfeiting with Provender.

When a Horse hath eaten more than the Stomach can well digest, he is in such pain, that he is not able to stand, but lieth and walloweth as if he had the Bots. The Cure is, to let him Blood, and draw his Yard and wash it; to put a piece of a Clove of Garlick into it, to make him piss; also to rake him behind, and give him a Glister.

Of the Distempers incident to the Hoof in general, and First of that call'd the Quitter-Bone.

Many Distempers are the Hoofs of Horses incident to, but among the chief is that of the *Quitter-Bone*; which is a foul Humour, contracted commonly by gravelling, pricking, and accidental Blows, which always shews it self on the inside of the Hoof, by spewing out corrupted Matter from little deep Holes. The Method taken in the Cure is this: First burn all round the part, then take fine Powder of *Asnick*, as much as will lye on a Shilling, and blow it thro' a Quill into the bottom of the Hole; upon which tye some Tow, so that the Horse's Mouth may not come to it; Let him rest that Day, but open it the next, and tent it with Hog's Lard and Turpentine, binding a Bolster over it dipt in the Tent-Oyntment, repeat these Dressings, till the Core is all drawn out, and then put in your Finger to feel if the Gristle be loose, if it is, raise it with a crooked Instrument, and draw it out with Nippers then tent it with the same Oyntment, and heal it up with Verdigrease and *Honey* strongly boild; but heware you heal it not before 'tis thoroughly clean'd, lest it break forth, and become more obstinate in its Cure.

To Cure the Hoof-bound:

Another Distemper is a contraction of the *Hoof*, whereby the very Tuel is so confin'd, and cramp'd, that often after a Journey the Horse grows lame, occasion'd by not washing his Feet well, after riding. Sometimes both Hoofs are so, which if you strike together will sound hollow; if but one, the distempred Hoof shows less than t'other. Now to cure this, open his Feet largely in the Quarters, that you may with ease thrust your Thumb between the Frush of the Foot, and the end of the Coffin, where it binds most; then with a Drawer raise both Quarters from the Cronet to the Sole of the Foot, till you perceive

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the Cases on each side, and that a Dew falls: then open his Foot and bleed him in the Toe, and here you will find the natural Cause of his Distemper. If he is old, the Blood will scarce warm your Finger, and then conclude that Age has produc'd this Affliction, since the want of Vital Spirits makes every thing wither and decay. To restore this Depravity, take off the Sole of the Foot, and stop it gently with fine Salt and Nettles, and this do daily for a Fortnight, observing to anoint the Cronet of the Hoof often afterwards; then boil *Hog's-Lard* and *Bran* together, and with this hor, stop his Feet as fast as possible, not omitting to anoint the *Hoof*. Turn him, if the Weather permits, to Grass un-shod; let his Feeding be in Marsh or Meadowey Grounds, where the Grass is long, which will induce very much to the enlarging his Feet, and recovery.

Dry-Founder.

This Distemper proceeds from Defluxions of *Humours* in the Feet, and may be cured by bleeding, and purging, and paring and dressing the *Hoof*, much in the same manner as direct'd above.

Loofning of the Hoof.

Sundry Causes give rife to this Malady; As, 1st by Foundering, and then there is a Loofning all about the *Hoof*, and will break out in the fore-part of the Cronet against the Toe. 2^{dly}, Accidental and in part, thro' some inward pain, or outward hurt; as by a Prick, or with a Channel-Nail, or other exterior Damages; but whatever be the Cause, due care must be had to keep the hole in the bottom of the Foot open, and bind it a-top with a Plaister of Eggs, bean-flower, and bole-Armoniack: Or, you may bind the following Plaster about it for 7 or 8 Days, which will cure it; Take Rosin half a pound, Tar 6 Spoonfuls, 2 handfuls of Rue, as much Sou-

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thorn-wood, and Mint, a handful of Tansey, beat all together with a penniworth of Virgin's Wax, and 2 pounds of butter, with which make plaisters.

Casting of the Hoof to Cure.

When you perceive this approaching, you must get half a pint of the best Sallad-Oyl, a pound of Turpentine, half a pint of Tar, and unwrought Wax half a pound, melt and boil them together; then having a Horse's Boot, with a strong Sole ready, lay a good quantity of Flax, with this Salve upon it, and cover the Foot with it; draw on the Boot, buckle it about the pastern, and let him stand stabled upon a soft bed of Snails, and Cow-dung, workt up to a consistency. Let him go to Grass after he has stood thus a Fortnight.

A general Remedy for all manner of Ailments in the Feet.

Take Tar, Kitchen-stuff, and Cow-dung, mix Soot and boil them, stop the Feet with this the first Night cold, with the White of an Egg, but when he travels not, stop with it as hot as may be.

Turpentine, Lard, and Mastick, made into a Salve, will make the Hoof tough, strong and large, if appointed therewith.

The universal Ball and Drink for all Distempers in Horses.

Among the multitude of Receipts already given, I will here set down one which is worth its Weight in Gold, and that for these 3 Properties. 1. It cures Horses never so much wasted away thro' Surfeits and Diseases. 2. It purifies, deterges, cleanses the Blood, and work of all foul Humours; renewing his Strength, and giving him fresh Vigour. 3. It prevents any Infection, and corrects any sudden Illness or Disorder. 4. It creates a good Appetite, causes a Natural Digestion.

gestion ; and gives the Body a plump, fat, and firm Constitution.

Take Wheat-meal as much as will bring all the simples following to a stiff Paste ; of Anniseeds 3 ounces, of Cummin-seed 9 drams, of Carthamus 3 drams, of Fenugreek-seed 2 ounces, Brimstone 2 ounces and a half, Sallet-oil one Quart, and 4 ounces, of Honey 3 pound, of White-wine 3 pints ; and all this must be made into a very stiff Paste, the hard simples being pounded to Powder, and so mixed with the sweet simples : After this is made, it must be kept in a clean Cloth ; and when you have occasion to use it, take as much as will make a round Ball as big as a Man's Fist ; and this Ball you shall, by continual washing, and squeezing, dissolve into a Gallon of running Water, so give it the Horse to drink, either after his Heats, or any violent Labour or Exercise, or when he is sick, poor, lean, or inwardly diseased, and full of foul Surfeits, and then you shall suffer him to drink thereof as much and as often as he pleaseth ; the colour of the Water will offend him to take it, therefore at the first offer it him in the dark, of which when he has but once tasted, he will then forsake all water whatsoever to drink of this only.

The Giggs in the Mouth.

They are Swellings with black Heads, growing in the inside of the Lip. The cure is, to slit them and thrust out the Corruption, and to wash the same with Vinegar and Salt.

Hurt of the Tongue with a Bit.

To cure is, to wash it with Allum-water, then take black Bramble Leafs, and chop them with Fard and put them within a Clout, and make them as round as a Ball ; then dip the same in Honey, and anoint the Tongue therewith until it be whole.

Gaps or Barbels under the Tongue.

To cure it is, to clip them away, and to wash them with Vinegar and Salt.

Canker in the Mouth

Wash the sore place with strong Vinegar, made thick with the powder of Allum two or three days together, to destroy the exulcerate Matter; then take a quart of fair Water, of Allum 4 ounces, of Honey 4 or 5 spoonfuls, of Maudlin Leafs, Sage Leafs, and Columbine Leafs, of each a handfull; boil all these together till half be consumed, and then every day being warmed, wash the same 2 or 3 times a day, and it will heal it.

Heat in the Mouth.

Turn the upper Lip, and jag it with a Lancet, that it may bleed, and wash it with Vinegar and Salt.

Comey in the Mouth.

This proceeds from the eating of filthy Hay, that Cats, Dogs, and other Vermin, have piss'd upon, which will cause the Horse's Mouth to be furred or clammy, so that he will not eat. The cure is, to let him Blood in two great Veins under the Tongue, and to wash his Mouth with Vinegar and Salt, and to give him new Bread that is not hot.

Corrupt Humours in the Pallet of the Mouth.

Take sharp Vinegar and Salt and wash the same, and then anoint it with Honey: For the Lampus or Haddets in a Horse's Mouth every Farrier can cure it.

Swelling of the Gums.

The Cure is, To make him bleed well in the Pallat of the Mouth, and also to scarify the Gums that the rank blood may come out, and then rub them thoroughly with Vinegar and Salt,

To draw the Wolves Teeth.

These are two little Teeth growing in the upper Jaw next to the great grinding teeth, which hinder the Horse from grinding his Meat, so as he will let it fall unchewed, and sometimes you shall see some Teeth so long and over-hanging in his Jaws, that they race and cut his Checks so, that he cannot feed. The cure is, tie the Horse's head to some Post, his Mouth being opened with a Cord, so as you may see every part thereof, then take a round Iron-tool half a Yard long, made at the end like a Carpenter's Gouge, and with your left-hand set the edge of that Tool at the foot of the Wolves-teeth, on the out-side of the Jaw, turning the hollow side of the Tool downward, holding your Hand steadily, then with a Mallet in your right-hand strike on the Head of the Tool, a pretty hard blow to loosen it, and make it bend inward, then wrench the Tooth outward with the inside of the Tool, and thrust it out of his Head; and do the like to the other Tooth, and fill the holes with Salt; and if any Tooth do over-hang the nether Teeth, to the prejudice of the Horse, then with your Mallet and Tool pare the Tooth, or as many as over-hang, for hurting the Horse's Mouth.

For the Lax.

Take of Bean-flower and Bole-Armony, of each a quartern mingled in a quart of red Wine, give it him luke-warm, and after it let him drink warm Water,

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Water, with Bean-flower, but if that will not stop him, then give him half a pennimorth of Allum, beaten into Powder, and Ble- Armony beaten small, in a quart of Milk, stirring them till the Milk be all of a Curd, and this will stop him.

A universal Medicine for any sudden, dangerous Sickness.

So soon as you perceive your Horse to be taken ill, open the Neck-Vein, draw some Blood in a Por-ringer which put into Water to cool, by which you will see how foul his Blood is, and how much putri-fy'd; let him Bleed till his Blood change; for there is no other way to discharge the stummy, excremental Humours than this. Having bled him, tie up his Head to the Rack moderately and let him stand so 2 or 3 Hours; and give him no physick that Day, without immediate Danger: But you may let him feed upon what sort of Food he likes best, but sparingly. At Noon give him the following Mash, Take a peck of good Malt well ground, and put it into a Pale by it self, then take 2 Gallons of clear Water, set it on the Fire; then when it is come to the height, that is ready to boil, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moisten and cover it, and stir them well together, crushing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, tasting it with your Finger, till it be as sweet as Honey, and then cover it close, and so let it stand and stov for 3 or 4 hours at the least; then uncover the Mash and stir it about; but finding it too hot, temper and alay it, but not so much as to take away any of the Sweetness; and in this tempering with your hand, crush and squeeze the Malt as much as you can; the Mash being lukewarm, give it to the Horse to drink; and if he eat of the Malt, let him take thereof at his Pleasure. This is the Manner

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of making an ordinary Mash, or Horse-Caudle, for it is of that nature and quality; and to that purpose that a Caudle is administered to Man, is this given to a Horse; you must understand, that in these contagious diseases nothing is more pestilent than cold water, and especially when that Exercise cannot be used. If your Horse refuse to take the Mash, thro' want of use and custom, or weakness of Stomach, then strain the water from the Malt exceeding hard, and so give him in a horn to drink; then take the grains which you have so strained, and put them in a Manger before the Horse, on which, whether he feed or no, it matters not; for if he but smell and snuffle his Nose upon, it is sufficient; for the Fume of it is wondrous wholsom for his head. After you have given him the Mash, see that he is warmly cloathed; as namely, a good woollen Body-cloth to come round about his heart, a large Cloth or two to come over it, and to be wispt round about, with soft, thick, and large Wisps; for the little, hard, and neat Wisps, tho' they are comely to the Eye, yet are unwholsom for the Body, for hardness and smallness makes an Impression into the Horse's sides, causeth him to forbear to lye down, when Nature and Rest requireth it. The Horse being thus cloathed, rub all his four Legs from his Knees and Lamtress downwards, with very hard Wisps, and to rub them as hard as may be; and whilst his Limbs are thus in rubbing, take a course Rubber or two, made of new harden'd temper Cloth, and warming one over another over a Pan of Coals, with them rub the Horse exceedingly much in the Nape of his Neck, and the Pole just between his Ears, and on the Temples of his Head; for there is nothing that is more wholsom than these Frictions and Chafings, for they dissolve humours, and revive all natural

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heat, bring Nimbleness to the Limbs, and purge the Head of gross Cold, and tough Matter, cleansing and purifying the Brain, by which the Members and either Faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced back to its full Strength and Ability. As soon as you have ended this Rubbing, you may let the Horse take his Rest for two or three hours, and only leave a lock or two of sweet Hay in his Rack, and no more; for the least quantity of any thing is too much, and soon makes a sick Horse nauseate, and loathe his Food.

To prevent Tiring.

When you travel carry about you the fine fear-led Powder of Elecampane, and when others Bait their Horses, or that you come to the place of Bait for your Horse, the first thing is, to set him up warm, and not walk him. After he hath been well rubbed, take a quart of strong Ale, and put thereto half an Ounce of Powder of Elecampane, and brew them together, then give it the Horse with a Horn; when done, tye his Head to the Rack, for you need not care for Provinder till Night, at which time Provender him well, and in the Morning give him Oats or Bread, or both, in a plentiful manner; and being ready to back him, give him the former quantity of Ale, and the Powder aforesaid, and you shall find him to Travel with great Courage and Spirit. Also, take a Bunch of Penny-Royal, and tye it to the Mouth of your Bit, or Snaffle, and you shall find it very Comfortable to him. Now, if your Horse, notwithstanding all this, do happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Herb called Arse-smart, rub his back very hard, then laying Arse-smart also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any Life in him, it will make him go; for this is a notable Torment, and the Smart is almost intollerable.

A broken-winded Horse to Cure.

A broken Wind proceeds from a foul Stomach, hard Riding or Working, too much Heat in the Heart, with an Oppression of the Lungs, which Labour with great Difficulty to perform their Office. To cure this Distemper you must proceed thus ; Take two Spoonful of Swine's-Dung ; two Ounces of the Juice of Spanish Liquorice dissolved in half a Pint of Ale ; an Ounce of Sugar-Candy ; 4 Ounces of Diapenthe, pour all into 3 pints of warm Milk ; and let him drink this 7 or 8 Mornings fasting ; riding him out gently after it. When you come back to the Stable, give him a Mash of split Beans and Oats, and let him have clean Litter. This Method will soon discover, whether he will ever be cured ; because it is a Medecine appropriated to cleanse the Wind-Pipe and Lungs, and create free Perspiration. Several things proper to mix with your Horses Meat, as Liquorish, Horehound, Hyssop, Colts-foot, Linseed, Bay-berries, Anniseed, Enula Campania, Powder of Polypodium of the Oak, Turmeric, &c. which are all of 'em excellent, and good not only for the Breath, but to preserve the Horse from most Diseases.

Of the Serow.

This is like a Splint, in manner of a Gristle, as great as an Almond ; it groweth on the fore leg. The cure is, take an Onion and pick out the Core, and put therein a Spoonful of Honey, a quarter of a pound of unslack'd Lime, 3 pennyworth of Verdigrease, and roast the Onion, and bruise it, and lay it hot, having first cut the Skin.

Of extreme Colds and Glanders.

Many Diseases are bred thro' Cold; but particularly the Glanders, sudden Faintings, Indigestion, trembling of the Heart. &c, to cure which take Anniseeds, Cummin seeds, Fenugreek seeds, Cathanus-seeds, and the Powder of Elecampane Roots, 4 ounces, beat them to a fine Powder, then add to them 2 ounces of Flower of Brimstone, and take 2 ounces of the best Juice of Liquorice, and dissolve it in a pint of White-wine; which done, take 2 Ounces of the Oil of Anniseeds, as much of the Syrup of Colt's-foot, and Sallad Oil, and of fine live Honey a Quart; then mix all this with the former powder, and with as much Wheat-flower as will bind them together, work 'em into a stiff paste, and make Balls thereof, and keep them in a close Gallipot, for they will last all the Year; and when you have occasion to use it, take one and anoint it all over with sweet Butter, and give the Horse every Morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, then feed, or water him abroad or at home, according to your usual Custom, and thus do, (if it be to prevent Sickness) for 3 or 4 Mornings together; but if it be only to take away an Infirmary, then use it at least a Week or more; if it be to take away molten Grease, or Foulness, then instantly after his Heat; but if it be to Fatten, and take away Infirmary, as the Running Glaunders, or such like, then besides these Balls, you may make these Second Balls. Take of Wheat-flower as much as shall suffice to make stiff the Paste, then take of Anniseeds, of Cumminseeds and of Cathanus, of Fenugreek, and ordinary Brimstone, of each 4 ounces; Sallet Oil a Quart, of Honey, of White-wine, a Gallon, beat those simples to a hard Powder, and searse them, then with the rest make them into a stiff Paste; then of this Paste take a Ball as

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big as a Man's fist, and dissolve it into 2 or 3 Gallons of clear cold running Water, by washing and laying the Paste therein, and so give it the Horse to drink at the ordinary watering times, or any other times when he is disposed to drink, which can't be too often; then ride and warm him a little after it; then when the water is spent, do not cast away the bottom, but filling up the Vessel again with new fresh water, dissolve another ball therein; and thus do for 14 days together at least, and you shall see wonderful effects arise. This Water scowreth, cleanseth and feedeth in an admirable manner, and the other lesser balls first spoken of, purge the stomach or intrails of all foulness, void molten Grease, fortify Nature so powerful, that it leaves behind it no evil in the Body. And this small ball (if it were for my life) would I give to a Horse immediately upon his drawing forth, If he went either to run, to hunt, to use any violent and extream Labour; for I never found it to fail.

Worms to kill.

There are several sorts of this Vermin, and they are produc'd from viscus Flegm, Indigestion, unwholsome Blood, &c. The most chief sorts of Worms are the Trencheon, the Bots and Maw-Worms. When the Beast has any of these he will lye down and wallow, when they feed on him, his Breath will stink, and his Mouth be clammy. The cure is, for to give him a draught of New Milk, and some Honey in it blood-warm, this will make them rest from gnawing of him, because they will suck thereof till they are ready for to burst; then the next day give him of this drink following; First take 2 quarts of strong Ale, then take half a pound of Fern, a pound of Savin, a pound of Storecrop; stamp them, and put them together with 4 Spoonfulls of

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of Brimstone, and as much Chimney-Soot beaten to Powder, and let them lye in steep 3 hours, then strain them, and give the Horse a little warm; bridle him and let him stand 6 hours after without meat, and there is no doubt but the Horse will be quiet, for the strength thereof is such to strain the Maw, as that the Bot will not meddle, but fly from it, but it doth not kill them. After these former drinks given him, the third day make him purging Pills, viz. Take of Lard 2 pound, laid in Water 2 hours, take nothing but the clean fat thereof; stamp it in a Mortar, and add of Liquorice, of Anniseeds, of Fenugreek, of each beaten into powder 8 ounces; of Aloes in powder 4 ounces, and of Agarick 2 ounces knead them into a paste, and make 12 balls thereof, then the Horse having fasted over-night, give him the next morning 3 of these Pills, anointed with Honey; when you have opened his Mouth catch hold of his Tongue, hold it fast till you have buried in one, and thrust it down his Throat with a rowling-pin, and then let his Tongue go till he hath swallowed it down, and so do with the rest, and keep him close from all Air, and at night give him a strong Mash, and warm Water three days after: and these balls will purge out of his Body all the Bots and Worms, and ill humours that breed and cherish them; so as that your Horse will be perfectly clean: and you shall find most of the Bots alive, and when they are purged; for you cannot kill them with Medicine, but only make them to forbear vexing of him; for so long as his Maw resteth so bitter and stinking, they dare not feed on it, but upon other Humours.

Costiveness to cure.

Many times (as it is with Men, so with Horses) after being Rhyck'd for a Distemper, the Horse

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is left bound, so as he cannot Dung, which is of an ill Consequence, if not carried off; to do which, anoint your Hand all over with sweet Butter, or clarified Hog's-Lard, thrust it up into his Tuel until you feel his Ordure, then draw out much thereof, if it be black, as conveniently you can; also take a great Candle of three or four in the Pound at least, and cutting off an Inch or two at the upper or lower end, with your hand anoint as before, thrusting the great end forward, put it up into his Tuel as far as you can get it; then suddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behind, clap down his Tail close to his Tuel, and drawing it up between his Legs, hold it with your hand hardly and constantly for the space of an hour or more, in which time the Candle will dissolve in the Horse's Body, and so separate and break his Ordure, and upon letting loose your hand, he will presently dung. This you may do on extremity, and you will find it answer.

A Medicine to cure all Light-Galls, to skin S. r. n. and dry up watry Humours.

First, bathe the sore place with hot melted Butter; then strow upon it Powder of Rosin for a day or two; lastly, Take a spoonful or two of very thick Cream, and with Chimney-foot bring it to a very thick paste; then spread it upon the Sore, and it will heal, dry, and skin, in a short space.

A general Medicine for most Distempers.

If your Horse be troubled either with the Pole-Evil, weather-hurt, Navel-Galls, Fistula's, Bitings, Imposthumation's, &c. Take Earth-Loom with no Lime in it, and boil it with White-wine Vinegar, till it is thick enough to make a Poultis of, then as hot as can be lay it to the sore, this do once a day

till

till you perceive it to break, and when it is once broke heal it as you think fit.

The mourning Chine.

The mourning of the Chine is a Consequent of the Glaunders, first beginning with Rheum, and then the Glanders, and lastly, ending in this Distemper; the Liver and Lungs suffer Inflammation and Imposthumation; and if not timely cured is of a dangerous Nature.

1. A continual Flux of Rheum in the Head.
2. Hard Knobs, betwixt the Jaws.
3. The keeping of his hair without casting.
4. The continual running of thick stinking Matter from the Nose.
- 5 The fastning and growing of a knob as big as a Walnut, to the inside of one of the Jaws, which if soiling his Body to the Dogs, for he is past all help.

The Cure for such a Horse as may be curable, is thus: For the First, which is Rheum, the cure I have mentioned for the Cold in the Head. For the Second, which is a congealed Substance, gathered into two knobs betwixt the Jaws: It is cured as the Glaunders. For the Third, which is keeping still his Winter Coat, and not casting off the Hair, let him Blood often, until you see that he hath pure and fine Blood, and give him good Mash, made very strong with Malt; and put in his Provender Polipodium of the Oak, and the Root of the White Lilly small cut, of each a good quantity, if he will eat, and shred in also some Liverwort; and, if he be a Horse of value, at every time a penny weight of Rhubarb; and every Morning, fasting, give him a pint of the drink prescribed for the preservation of the Lungs, and keep him only with Wheat-straw and old sweet Oats, and hope for success.

Other

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Other Hide-bound to cure.

This Distemper renders a Horse poor and thin, so that his Limbs look as if they were shrunk and contracted, his Skin fitting as tight to his Ribs as a Drum. The Occasion of this arises from taking Cold, after hard Riding, or Labour. The Method of Cure is, to prick both the Flank-Veins and bleed him well. Next take of Liguorice, Cummin, and Anniseeds, of each four Ounces, the best Sallad-Oyl half a Pint, neat White-wine two Quarts, the first must be powder'd; mix altogether, and let him drink warm thereof: After this, rub him down well, and take a large Piece of Sacking, dip it in Water, and wring the Water well out again; cover all his Back with it, over which girt abundance of Cloathing; this is the best Method to bring him to Sweat, by which Means all the foul, stagnating Humours, contracted by cold, will discharge themselves, and the Horse be in a state of Recovery; to perfect which, make him comfortable Mash'es; let him feed often on Barley and Beans seethed together: And thus order him for a Week or two, and then open both the Breast-Veins, and take away a large Porringer of Blood. After this, cause him to drink some Sallad-Oyl, Treacle and Sack mixed together, when you may mount, and ride him into a breathing Sweat, and so stable and cloathe him warm, giving him in the Evening a warm Mash of Malt, with two Ounces Flowers of Sulphur in it. This is a Remedy you ought to value.

Excrescencies, Knobs, and Wens, to cure

When any of these appear in the Body, take two Ounces of Sal Armoniack, Roch-Allom as much, two Pounds of Lee and Soap, with 6 Ounces of Roman

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Roman Vitriol, boil'd to a Consistency, and with this anoint him well.

Another.

To dissolve hard Knobs, and Webs, some will only make use of a Plaister of strong *Egyptiacum*. But the following is a better Cure. Take of Red Nettles, Mallows, Sage, and Bawm, of each two Handfuls, boil them in Spring-Water, till they may be masb'd soft; to these put Butter and Honey, a moderate Quantity; add Hog's-Lard, and Oil of Bays, of each 4 Ounces, mixt hot over the Fire. Work up altogether, and make a Leather Plaister of some of it, big enough to cover the Sore. This Plaister must be put on hot every Day for a Week together, in order to bring it to a Head; but if it should prove stubborn, you must Lance it, and so heal it with a flaxen Tent dipt in the Yolk of an Egg, wash'd Serpentine, with a little Saffron, all mixt together.

For the Jaundice, or Yellows.

Some will have this, the same Distemper incident to Mankind, but they are often mistaken; tho' the Cause hereof is often thro' the Abundance of bad Humours, but sometimes thro' a Flux of the Gall, upon an over-charg'd Stomach, or hard Riding: In the cure of this, first Bleed largely; mix then the following Draught for him: Take a quart of White-wine, Saron and Fenugreek of each half an Ounce, press out the Juice of three Handfuls of Selandine, and mix this with the rest, put two Ounces of the Flower of Sulpher, and an Ounce of Goose-Dung strained to it; let him drink this warm, and supply him afterwards with good Masses.

Of the False Quarter.

Search for the Ailment, and when you have found it, then cut so much of the Shoe away as chat

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that the Rift may be uncovered, then open the Rift with a drawer, and fill it with a roll of toe, dip it in Turpentine, Wax, and Sheeps-suet mo'ten together, renewing it every day till it be whole. When the Rift is closed, draw him betwixt the hair and the hoof with a hot Iron overthwart the Place, whereby the hoof will shoot all downwards, and ride him with another shoe till it be thoroughly whole.

Of a Distemper called the nether Joynt.

This is a Bladder full of Jelly, like to a Wind-gall, not apparent but by feeling, growing in the midst of the Pastern, above the Frush. It proceeds from some Strain, wrench or over-reach; the nether joynt towards the fetterlock will be hot, and somewhat swoln. The cure is, tye him about the joynt with a Liff somewhat hard, and it will cause the Bladder to appear to the Eye, then lance it, and thrust out the Jelly; then take the white of an Egg and Salt beatent together with a little Tow, and bind it unto it, renewing it once a day for 5 or 6 days.

An excellent Cure for the Scab, and sore Crupper.

Take a little Frankincense, Nitre, Tartar, the Bark of Ash, Vitriol, Verdigrease, Hellibore, white and black round Birthwort, and stamp 'em altogether with Yolks of Eggs and ordinary Ale; after that boil them, and anoint the sore place.

For foaling of the Yard.

The cure is, to wash the same with warm White-wine, and anoint it with the Oil of Roses and Honey mingled together; then put it up, and with codpiece or truss keep it up still and dress him once a day till he be whole.

Other Directions as to his Cure.

After he hath drank his Drink, ride him 3 or 4 Miles. If he runs at the Nose, continually clear his Head, as hath been prescribed for the Cold in the Head; and so in every Part, as the rest are prescribed, only adding of purging Drinks, viz. Give him two several Mornings, a pint of White-wine an ounce and an half of Aloes, half an ounce of Agarick, two drams of Liquorice and Anniseeds, and a spoonful of pure Hogs grease warmed and well dissolved together; and after he hath purged, the next day let him bleed in both the Breast-Veins the quantity of a quart, and still keep him with good Mashs and moderate travel, give him every Morning fasting for 9 days after, a pint of that Drink which I prescribed for the clearing of the Lungs. For the Fifth, If you find no amendment, but a Knob growing on his Jaw, then you must give him a purge with Pills, as I have prescribed; and if that help him not, then without all doubt he is remediless.

To cure the Ague and Fever.

Let him blood, take of Garmender 8 ounces, of Gum-Dragonet, and of red Roses, of each 2 ounces; put them into 2 quarts of strong Ale, and let the Horse drink thereof, then ride him until he sweat, and cloath him, and keep him warm in his Stable.

To cure a false Quarter.

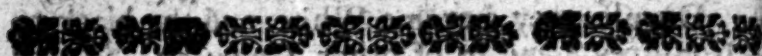
You may perceive a false Quarter by the Rift on the inside of the Hoof; it cometh by the evil paring of the Hoof; the Horse will halt, and the Rift will bleed. The cure is, cut so much away on the side of the shoe where the grief is, so as that

that the Rift may be bare, fill it with Turpentine, and Mutton Fat, when it is closed, draw with a hot Iron. *To know by the outward Countenance and Behaviour of your Horse, whether any inward Distemper is upon him.*

If your Horse is inclinable to any Feverish Ailment or Sickness at the Heart, &c. he will be apt to scour much, Look dull and cloudy, his Limbs puff up and swell, so that if he recovers the Distemper, will leave him as Costive, as at first he was Loose, and it will go off with the Loathing of his Meat, all which had its first Rise, from the extremity of Heat. But if Cold be the Cause, then the Horse's Eyes will look dull, heavy, and if they were set in his Head; and you will perceive betwixt his Chaps and the Root of the Tongue, several hard Pustles, Boils, and Blisters, attended after with a swell'd Face; a nasty stinking Cough, with corrupted Humours dribbling from his Mouth; a Consumption of Body, sore, running Eyes, voiding water at his Nose when he drinks; with a rough and foul Coat. If his Distemper proceeds from a Surfeit, he will hang his Head and droop dismally, melancholly Eyes, Staggering Pace, with a Delirium, or Light-headedness, gnawing and biting every thing in his Reach, nay, even his own Limbs, beating his Head and Body against the Rack, Manger, Stall, &c. But this he will not do, till his Distemper is at the Height. If his Sickness is not extream, and that it has its rise about the Heart, his Eyes will look Yellow, as in the Jaundice, and within his Lips the same Colour will appear; which Yellowness will diffuse it self thro' his whole Skin, as his Distemper increases, attended with sick fainting sweats. And here observe, that you are not mistaken in your Judgement upon the Alteration of his Colour; for Horses according to their Complexion will naturally

ly change, and nothing hurt them ; for Instance an Iron-gray will as his Years increase grow bright the Dapple grey become White, and the black to an Iron-grey ; and so of other Colours : So that I say, to prevent being deceiv'd, Inform your self thoroughly of the true Complexion of your Horse, which will discover himself when he is in the Prime of his Age and Strength ; for then the least Alteration is most visible. Likewise Study the manner of his Behaviour, Gate, and Gesture, and all his Actions both Abroad and in the Stable. But above all, have particular regard as to his manner of Feeding, and Evacuating : The first is, Whether he eats heartily, cheerfully, and regularly ; if he is in Health, he will look as sharp as a Hawk for his Food, nay, will even by Neighing, call, and not let his Keeper rest, till he brings him Provender, which he will receive with all the Demonstrations of Joy and Gratitude (for a Horse in many Things is not inferior to a Man, as to his Acknowledgements) : But if you find of a sudden, a Defection in these natural Qualities ; then conclude some Indisposition has seiz'd him, and that sickness is approaching. As to his Emptying, which is the Discharging what Food he has eat, and which his Nature, has converted into Ordure or Dung, mark the Place where, the Times when, and its Substance, Quality, and Quantity : If in Quantity, it be little, the less the danger ; if in Quality it be clear, firm and pale, with white Grains, in complexion like sweet Soap, then it is wholesome, if black it shews Heat, if greasy, foulness, if red and hard, it shews costiveness, if pale and loose, then inward coldness. And as you thus observe his Ordure, so you must also observe his Mein, whether high, low, &c. As these Qualities of Feeding and Emptying, so you shall note his Qualities in Rest and Watchings, &c.

Some



Some particular Observations relating to the four Humours and Constitution of a Horse, by one of the experienc'd Racers in England.

HAVING bred and kept Horses more than forty Years past, among the many Observations I have made in respect to so noble a Beast, the following are the most necessary for those Persons whose Office it is to prescribe Medicines, and cure the several Distempers he is incident to. viz.

This Creature, like Man, participates of more or less of the four Elements, as the *Fire, Air, Earth* and *Water*, which give rise to these Humours, *Blood, Plegm, Choler*, and *Melancholly*, which Humours are, as it were, the *Primum Mobile* of every Action of a Horse,

Blood is generated by Air, which gives Heat and Moisture.

Water

Water generates *Flegm*, as its Nature is Cold and Moist.

Choler agitates Fire, and is productive of hot and burning Spirits.

Melancholly is attributed to the Earth; by reason it is of a cold and dry Nature.

Now these Humours are situated thus :

Choler has its residence in the Liver, and mixing with the Blood there, takes a Journey with it thro' every part of the Body. It causes Concoction and Digestion.

Flegm has its Region round the Brain, and often disorders those parts. This Humour helps the Joints to perform their Functions.

Melancholly is seated about the Spleen, and is content with its Seat, as being of a gross and earthy Nature. But yet this Humour promotes a good Stomach, and creates an Appetite.

Whoever wou'd be a Farrier, Jockey, or Horse-Doctor, must seriously weigh these Observations, otherwise he will not on'y pick his own Pocket, but that of others.

Of

Of Splaying of the Shoulder.

The Cure is, to put a pair of strait Pasterns on his forefeet, and to let him stand still in the Stable; then take Dialthea a pound, of Sallat Oil a pint, of Oil of Bay half a pound; fresh Butter half a pound, and melt them together, anoint the grieved place therewith round about the inside of the Shoulder, and within 2 or 3 hours after all the Shoulder will swell; then with a Fleam strike all the swelling places, or with a sharp hot Iron, the Head whereof should be an Inch long, to the intent the Corruption may run out; and still anoint the same very often with the said Ointment; and if it gather a head, then launce it, where it is most soft, and tent it with Hog's grease and Turpentine, and a Tent of Flax.

A safe and effectual Purge to prevent any Sickness.

Take half a Pound of red Sanders, fresh Butter as much, with a few Figs, and Rosemary-Leaves bruised and mixed with the former, give the Horse a sufficient Quantity: But first let him that undertakes to cure distemper'd Horses, be thoroughly Inform'd of the following Particulars.

1. To what Distempers, and Hurts Horses are subject to.
2. The Nature of them, and what is their original Cause.
3. The several Accidents and Incidents which at first generate the Cause.
4. Prognosticks, or Signs, by which the several Distempers are known.
5. A perfect Knowledge in all Drugs and Medicines in order for Cure.

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*For Contractions, Convulsions of the Sinews, and
all cramping Pains.*

Various are the Causes of these Affects, as inordinate Feeding, violent Labour, and hard Riding, taking away too much Blood, catching of Cold, and a lazy Life, without a due moderate Exercise. If the Cramp proceeds from the first, which is over-Fulness, it comes in a manner instantly, and is violent for the shortness of its duration; but if it occasion'd by too much Abstinence or Fasting, its Approaches are slow, and Attacks of a long continuance, even till they contract the Neck as crooked as a Bow, and clinch his Mouth and Jaws so fast, that Human Strength can scarce open them; nay, the Eyes will be hereby made to look dismal and ghastful; a Palsy or Numbness will affect his Tongue, and prevent his Eating or Drinking as he ought. To cure which, bleed him largely, and after give him a Glyster made with Fennel, Mal-lows; and Camomile, and a very little Hog-Lard boil'd in Milk.

The Spavin to Cure.

When the Swelling appears first in the Ham, lift up the Thigh, and strike the principal Vein with a Fleam, let out the Blood till no more will come, and then burn the Spavin long-ways, and across; heal the Burn as you do for the swelling of the Pasterns.

*Other Directions for the preventing all inward
Maladies.*

First, to prevent it before it come, that it may not offend at all. The second is, to take it at the first appearance, and so to prevent it, that it ariseth to any great danger or hazard. To prevent Sick-ness, that it offend not your Horse at all. Tho I
E have

have a ready treated on this Subject, yet I shall not omit to write what is of excellent concernment to the Practitioner. When you put your Horse to grafs, every three or four days before you turn him out, take blood from his Neck-vein, then the next day after, give him a pint and a half of Muscadine, and half an ounce of the powder of Diapenthe, or 3 quarters of an ounce of the Horse Mithridate, and then by degrees to abate his cloaths. You shall also observe, when you let your Horse blood, to proportion the quantity you take from him, according to the goodness or badness of the Blood, for the loss of good Blood is unwholsome, and doth hurt, and to preserve ill blood is dangerous and noisome. Also, if you observe when you take Blood from your Horse, to receive it into a Vessel, and stir it about continually, as the Horse bleedeth, to keep it from clotting, then having bled him, take the Blood and besmear it all over the Horses Back and Body, you shall find it wonderful wholsome to him, for it comforteth his Body, cleareth his Skin, and breedeth a rejoicing in all the Horse's internal Parts. Now if you have no determination to put your Horse to Grass, and yet you would prevent inward Sicknes, then you shall observe once in two or three Months, when you have the best leisure to rest your Horse after it. Not to fail to give him Muscadine and Diapenthe, and Horse-Mithridate, as was before shewed, and not let him blood at all; for this very Portion is the greatest purger and purifier of the blood that can be, and voideth all that yellow cholerick Matter, and other evil and undigested Humours which corrupt the Blood. Now if you cannot get Muscadine or other sweet Wine, that then take strong Ale or Beer, but in a great quantity, for whereas you take but a Pint and a half of Wine, you shall take of Beer or Ale a full Ale-quart; as

for

for the powder of Mithridate, you shall keep the first quantity already prescribed ; and if you warm your Beer or Ale a little on the Fire, it will not be amiss, but better. Now to take a Sickness at the first approach, and to prevent it, that it may not arise to any great danger, observe to look well into the occasions of Sickneses, which are already shewed, and into the signs of those occasions, and if you find your self guilty of any of them, or that the Horse discover any of the former Signs, then presently bleed him, and give him three Morn-nests together of the drink before-mention'd. and it will abate and curb the Malignity of his Distemper, and restore the Horse to his Health and Strength.

Wrenching the Shoulders.

The Rider may easily discern this Ail, by contracting and drawing his Legs close as he goes, and this is often occasion'd by sudden Jirks and Turnings in the Riding, sometimes by Blows, Slips or Falls, &c. As soon as you perceive him hurt in this manner, draw away three Pints of Blood, which preserve in an earthen Vessel, to which put a quart of strong White-Wine Vinegar, half a dozen of Eggs mash't Shells and all, and so much Wheat-flower as will thicken that Liquor ; put thereto a pound of Bole Armony beat to powder, and two ounces of Dragon's Blood, so as the flower may not be perceiv'd, and if it be too stiff, soften it with Vinegar ; then with your hand daub all the Shoulder from the Main downward, and betwixt the fore Bowels, all against the hair ; and let not the Horse remove until the Charge be surely fastned to the Skin, then lead him into the Stable, and suffer him not to lie down all day, keeping him with a spare Diet at least 15 days together ; and let him not remove out of his place, but only lye down all that time, and

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every day refresh the Shoulder-point with this Charge, laying still new upon the old ; and at 15 or 20 days end, lead him gently, to see if he be amended ; which if he be, let him rest for the Fortnight without Travel, but if he be nothing amended, then rowel him with a Leather Rowel upon the Shoulder-point, and keep him rowelled for the space of 15 days, renewing the Rowel, and cleansing the Wound every other day : Walk him up and down very gently, always turning him on the contrary side ; and if he go well, pull out the Rowel, and heal up the Wound with Turpentine and Hog's-grease, and a Tent of Flax. But if the Hurt were so violent, that all this will not help him, then draw him Checquer-wise with a hot Iron over all the Shoulder-point, and let him go to plow two hours every day in soft ground, where he may not be over-much strained ; and if it be possible, let him be et blood as soon as he is hurt in those place-Veins, and also in the place, or as near as is possible, where the hurt or blow is, to the intent that no Blood do congeal there, or that it tarry till the flesh become black with the Bruise.

To cure old Shoulder-pains and Aches:

The Cure is, Give him a slit on both sides, an inch under the Shoulder-bones, then with a Swan's Quill put into the slit, blow up first one Shoulder, and then t'other, as big as you can possibly, even up to the Withers, and with your Hand strike the Wind equally into every place of the Shoulders ; and when they are both full, beat all the windy places with a Hazel-wand over the Shoulders, then with a flat slice of your Iron loosen the Skin from the Flesh ; that done, rowel the two slits or cuts with two round Rowels of Leather, with a hole in the midst, that the Matter may issue forth, and let
such

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such Rowels be three inches broad, and so put in, that they may be plain and flat with the cut ; then take Pitch and Rosin, of each a pound, Tar half a pint, boil these together, and when it is somewhat cool, draw all the Shoulders very thick therewith ; that done, clap on as many flocks as will stick of the Horse's Colour, and every day cleanse both Rowels and Wounds, and put them in again, continuing thus for sixteen days ; then take them out, and heal up the Wounds with Hog's-Lard and Turpentine melted together, renewing it till the Wounds be whole ; but let the Flocks lye until they fall off, and let the Horse run at Grass at least half a Year.

For Over-reaches in the Back, Sinews of the Shanks, commonly called the upper Taint.

This is a swelling of the master sinew, which proceeds from this, that the Horse doth over-reach, and strike that sinew with the toe of his hinder-foot, which causes the place to swell, and the Horse to halt. The Cure is, To wash the place with warm Water, and to shave off the hair as far as the swelling goes, and to scarify every place of the sore lightly with a Razor, that the Blood may issue forth, then take of Cantharides and Eusorbium half an ounce, mingle them together with half a quartern of Soap, and with a slice spread some of the Ointment over all the sore, and let him rest for an hour after ; let him stand without Litter, and the next day dress him so again ; the third day anoint the sore with Butter, and continue so to do for 9 days after ; then take three handfuls of Mallows, a handful of Sage, and a Rose-cake, and boil them in Water, and when they are soft, put a pound of Butter, and half a pint of Sallet-oil to the Water ; and being warm, wash the place 4 or 5 times together therewith.

Of a Horse that is Planet-struck, or is troubled with a Night-Mare.

These Distempers are much alike, as being caused by one and the same Matter, viz. Cold Humours, thick and Flegmatick, which distilling from divers parts of the Head, and ascending Vapour-wise from the Stomach, settle about the Brain, chilling and benumbing that Seat of Life, and by so doing, disorder the Senses, and cause the Members to fail of their Office; the Operations being these: When it causes the Horse's Limbs to fail under him, that they sink down, then it is called the Evil. When one of his Limbs only fail him, then it is said to be the striking of the Planet; and when in his sleep the Horse is oppressed with a cold Sweat, and much Trembling, and by reason of frightful Dreams, seems much disturbed, it is called Night-Mare, though the Cause is as aforesaid. To cure this too frequent and dangerous Distemper, mix Tar, Sweet-butter, Powder of Licoras, Sugar-candy and Anniseeds to the quantity of an Ounce of each, and making it up into little Pills, give it your Horse, and in each Ball, or Pill, two or three Cloves of Garlick; letting him be fasting both before and after, for the space of two Hours, keeping him exceeding warm.

A Cure for the Back-Sinew strained, or other Strains; as likewise, for a Numbness and Sinking in the Sinews.

Roast a Mastiff Whelp, with his Belly filled with black Snails; baisting him with Oil of Spike and Oil of Bees wax, mixed with Saffron strained in it; and then, with the Dropping, anoint the Place grieved, and it will Cure it, remembering to use it hot Morning and Evening.

An approved Remedy for a Shoulder strain, Wind-gall, or Swelling in any part of the Body.

Of Hog's-lard, take half a Pound, melt it on the Fire, then take it off, and add four Ounces of Oil of Spike, one Ounce of Origanum Oil, the like Quantity of the Oil of Exeter, three Ounces of the Oil of S. John's wort; mix them well together in an Earthen Pot, well glazed, and as occasion requires, holding a Fire-pan under your hand, chafe it into the grieved Part twice or thrice a Day, and moderately exercise your Horse; and you will certainly find the good Effects.

To cure a Sinew that is cut.

Take the Leaves of Nep, such as grow wild, as likewise the Leaves of Woodbind, bray them in a Mortar with Sweet-butter, and it will cause the Sinew to Unite, being applied thereto Poultis wise.

Of Hurts in the Stifler.

When the Bone is displac'd, then there is a Stifling, but if not, then there is only a Hurt in the Stifler. You must proceed after the same manner, as in the *Shoulder-Plight*, saving that your Pins may be shorter, by reason the Stifling-place is not of that breadth. As he stands in the Stable, let him have a Fastern, with a Ring upon his Fore-Leg, and a Cord ty'd to the end of it, which Cord must come round his Neck, so tight as to draw the fore-Leg forwarder than the other, to hinder the Bone from starting. Now, if it be no more than a Hurt by some Reach, Strain, Blow, or Stripe, there will be some Swelling, indeed, but no starting out of the Bone: in this case, anoint the Place with Hop's Lard, Oyl of Bays, and Dialthea; rowel him with a hempen Rowel, and keep the Hole clean by running the Rowel often with the said Oyntment.

Cholick and Stone.

The Stone causes an Obstruction, so that the Horse cannot Piss, and this Obstruction, a repercussion of the Wind, which terminates in a violent Cholick; for which take a Quart of White-wine, half a Pint of Bur-seed finely powder'd, Parsly-Seed 2 Ounces; Philapendula-Roots, Saxafrage, Gromwel-seed, Broom-seed, and Smallage, of each two Ounces, well powder'd; these, with a handful of Water-Cresses, steep all Night, but in the Morning strain them clean, add a little Butter and black Soap; of this make a Drink. Before you give it him, let him fast the Night before; keep him in a warm Stable, with sweet Litter, and his ordinary Drink warm.

Some

Some Symptoms of a loathing of Food, and approaching Illness.

I have already said something to this purpose, but some other Observations occurring to my Memory, take 'em as follows :

A stupid standing in the Stable, drooping in the Head, as if he were sleepy, with sudden Staats, and Yawnings; a dull motion to his Rack, as not caring whether he eat or not; and an irregular Mime of Staling. These Symptoms you must observe well, if you would prevent a Fit of Sickness, which is dangerous in the end. Observe likewise his Lying down and standing up; what hours and times he observeth for either, and how long he continueth in them: And if at any time you find sudden alteration, then be assured of some Sickness approaching, and thus do of any other particular Qualities in your Horse which you shall observe in his Health. As you thus observe the Complexions and Qualities of the Horse, so you must observe his natural Custom, and Conditions, and how in his best health, he standeth affected: To particularise or name them I cannot, because they proceed most from hidden Inclinations, or else accidental Apprehensions, which, by continuance of time, grow to natural habits.

To Cure the Belly-bound.

Take some Mallows, and with Water make a Decoction, put to this half a pound of sweet Butter, an Ounce of Benedict. Lax. and with a Horn force it up his Fundament, then clap his Tail close to his Fundament, and hold it down fast, whilst another leads him about, for an Hour or two, if possible; afterwards keep him warm, and let whatever he drinks, be so too.

Of a Cold contracted, and is known by the rattling in the Head.

Take Mustard-Seed half a Pound, grind it well with Whitewine Vinegar, then take two new-laid Eggs, and about a quarter of a Pint of sweet salad Oyl, incorporate them altogether, and to prevent his refusing it, tie up his Head to the Rack, force up his Nostrils one Third of it, and let the rest go down his Throat. This with good keeping helps of a sudden.

Of the Strangullion, and its Cure.

This is a woful Distemper, and brings the Horse into much Misery and Torment, by reason it fills the Bladder to such a bigness, as 'tis even ready to burst : Many are the Medicines to ease and cure this wracking Distemper ; the chief of which are as follows.

1. Take the quantity of an Ounce of the Pizzle of a Sea-Tortois, which is taken and brought from the West-Indies, to be had at the Druggist's, dry it, and beat it to fine Powder, put this into a quart of good Whitewine, and cause him to drink it.

2. Take Ivy-berries an Ounce, Parsly-Seeds as much, bruise them, and let the Horse drink this in a Quart of strong Wine.

A Cure for the Tooth-ach, or Pain in the Teeth of a Horse, or to fasten loose Teeth.

For this Distemper bleed your Horse in the Gums, and rub his Teeth, Gums and other parts of his Mouth, with Bittany and Elecampane boiled together; and it will not only ease the Pain in the Teeth, but also fasten them; and by often using, it preserves them from blackness.

An approved Cure for the Blood-rafts, Lampras, Liggs, Inflammation, Camey, Tongue-burnt, or Barbs.

To cure these Distempers, incident to the Mouth of a Horse, Take Wormwood-leaves and leaves of Surwort, pound them in a Mortar, with a small quantity of Honey, and with it anoint the Place grieved; this Infallibly cures all the said Distempers, unless the Lampras, which must be burnt before it is washed with the Juice aforesaid.

A Receipt to Ripen an Imposthume or Swelling.

Take Lilly-roots, Mallow-roots, Hogs-lard and Linseed-meal, and having bruised them, boil them together; and then Plaisterwise apply it, and it will ripen and break any Swelling or Imposthume whatsoever.

For the Canker in the Nose.

Corrupt and putrified Blood is the Occasion of this Distemper, which is first contracted by Cold, If this is not timely prevented, it will eat away the very Gristle of the Horse's Nose, therefore to cure it, take of Allum and green Copperas, of each a pound, and of white Copperas a quarter of a Pound, boyl these in a Pottle of running Water till half be consumed, then take it off, and put to it half a pint of Honey, hold up his Head with a Staff, but not too high, and with a Squirt squirt the Water, being lukewarm, 3 or 4 times together into his Nostrils, and give him liberty to blow out the filthy Mater lest you choak him; and with a Stick and a Rag wash his Nostrils twice a day until it be whole.

The Whey drink for most Distempers.

Take 3 quarts of new-Milk, a large handful of Plantain, boil all till half be consumed; then take 6 ounces of Allum, and an ounce and a half of White sugar-candy, both being made in a very fine powder, 6 Spoonfuls of strong White-Wine Vinegar, and put them into the Milk; then let it beyl a little til it have a hard Curd, then drain it, and save the Whey wherewith you shall first bathe the sore; the Whey being warm, then with a clean cloth dry the sore, and apply this Salve to it; Take of Turpentine, Yellow-wax and Hog's-Lard ground to a fine powder, an ounce and a half, mix all these together on a soft Fire, and then put it into a Gally pot, and let it cool; but in case where the bruise is not broken, nor is likely to break you must apply another Medicine, which I shall hereafter acquaint you with.

of

Of the Wind-Cholick only.

Take half a pound of Sixpenny Sugar, of Cinnamon, Cloves, and Pepper, of each two Ounces ; 2 Quarts of Malmsey, or for want thereof, as much Malaga, Canary, or Passada-Wine ; give him half of this just warm, and ride, or work him for an Hour upon it, when he will Dung and Stale, if not, repeat the other Dose in like manner, which will restore him. But if he is a Stone-horses you may omit this, and turn him among the Mares till he is satiated, for I know nothing better.

For a fallen Crest.

When your Horse is Crest-fallen, support it so as to stand upright ; then on the opposite Side of its falling, drop with a hot Iron, half an Inch wide, no deeper than a Barley-Corn ; let the beginning and ending be something beyond the Fall, and first draw all the way upon the Edge of the Main, close to the Roots, pressing your Hand to'ards the Neck ; then answer that wit making another Draught below, and as far from the first, as the Fall is wide, enclosing the whole Fall ; in the midst of these 2 Draughts, draw a third, then with an Iron Button, burn a Hole, to make the Skin purse and shrink up the more on the contrary side, which will cause the Crest to stand upright, this done, anoint all about with fresh Butter, Hog's-Lard, or any cooling Ointment ; and in about 9 Days the Scab may be safely taken off.

Of a sure Remedy for bleeding at the Nose.

This may be derived from many causes, which cannot be truly known, as proceeding from within the Body, and therefore shall only direct how to cure the same. Take a pint of Red-wine, and put thereto a quart of Bole Armory beat to fine Powder, and put one half into his Nostrils that bleedeth, holding up his Head, this may do well if the Nostril or Head there be the original Cause; the next day give him the rest into his Body, and that will surely bind his Body, and it may help the Bleeding inward.

The Cholick-Glister.

If you would cure either violent Gripes, or the Cholick, take strong Brine, a Quart, dissolve it in half a Pound of Soap, and give it him luke-warm in the nature of a Glister, and it will Cure.

An infallible Receipt for a Letbargy.

You will perceive this Distemper in your Horse, by watry, slimy Humours falling from the Brain; which creates a foul Digestion, makes the Horse dull and heavy, and inclining much to Sleep. To cure him, give him about two Ounces of Castile-Soap, and let him drink 3 Pints of new Milk after it, warm from the Cow, walking him about for an Hour till he sweats again, and this will free him of his Distemper.

A Cure for a common Strain.

Take Hog's-Lard, Oyl of Worms, Neat's-Foot-Oyl, Black-Soap, and Bole-Armoniack, of each four Ounces, boil them, and as hot as you can bear, a-noint therewith.

For Weakness in the Back, and any Ach or Strain.

Take Purgundy-Pitch, a quarter of a Pound, Rosin, Bole-Armoniack, and Colophonia of each an Ounce; an Ounce of Mastick, boil altogether till they come to a Consistency, make it into a Salve, and spread it upon either on Fox, Deer, or Sheep's skin, with the Hair on, and in two or 3 Plaisters, it will restore it.

To draw out any Thorn, Nail, Stub, or rusty Iron.

You must not delay this Cure, lest your Horse proves downright Lame, therefore take Dittany and black Soap, bray them in a Mortar, make a Plaister and apply it; this will draw out any thing, but you must first open the Wound.

of

Shoulder-Pight to cure.

This is a sort of a Dislocation, and is called the *Shoulder-Pight*, because the verticle Point, or Pitch of the Shoulder is displaced, which you may easily perceive by its sticking out farther than the other, and will make him altogether Lame. The Method of Cure is, first to swim him near half an Hour, in a deep Water, where he may turn freely, and consequently will re-instate the Joynt in its proper Place : After this, cut a couple of Ash-Pins about an Inch round, made sharp at the Ends, thrust in one from the upper-part down-wards ; so as both the Ends may stick alike without the Skin ; then make two other Holes opposite to the first Holes, so as the second Pin may cross the first in the middle, which must be shav'd somewhat flat, in order to let the other pass over the easier, and knit the Infer the stronger. Next take a piece of Whip-Cord, and make a Loop at one end, which put over the end of one of the Pins, so as it may lye between the End and the Skin ; fasten the small end with a Needle and Thread, to the end of the Cord, so as it may not slip ; anoint first the sharp Ends and Cord, to prevent its slipping, with Hog's-Lard : When you have so done, lead him to the Stable, where let him rest ten or twelve Days, observing to keep him upon his Legs, for the most part in the Day-time, and that what Bedding he has, be very easy. Clap likewise a Pastern to his Fore-leg, and tye it with a Cord to the Foot of the Manger, to keep that Leg more forward than the other. In the 9th or 10th Day, pull gently out your Pins, and anoint the Holes with Hog's-Lard, or Dialthæa, and turn him into some good Pasture.

Of

Of the Crick in the Neck.

If your Horse have such a crick that he boldeth his Neck streight, and cannot have the use to lift it up and down as was usual, then let 2 Men on each side rub his Neck, rub him stoutly; sparing no Pains till his Neck be grown very hot; which being done, put a Bit into his Mouth, and make tryal if he can or will rein in any seemly proportion; the which if he do, then it is to be concluded that the same came by some cold, or some strain; and then I would have him let blood on both of the Breast-veins, and all his Neck thoroughly anointed and laboured with Aquavita and Nerve-Oil, that it may drink into the Skin, and 2 Sheeps-skins wrapt about him with the Wool next the Neck, to keep it in a great heat; and so to rest 24 hours; and if he be not by this means amended, but carrieth his Head still down, and feedeth slowly, then make a hole in his forehead under the fore-top, and thrust in a Cronet to raise the Skin a handful deep, then take a Feather anointed with Hog's-Lard to keep the hole open ten days together, and every day twice let the Feather be cleansed and new anointed, and let his Neck be well rubbed, covered very warm to keep it in a sweat, and if you perceive no amendment, then draw him with an hot Iron from the root of the ear on both sides of the neck, thro' the midst of the same, even to the Breast, a Straw deep, that both ends may incise on the breast; but if he carry his Neck awry on one side, then only draw the contrary side with a hot Iron, and fail not every morning when he is fasting, to ride him with a Bit till he sweat. And the hotter he is the more pull in his Rein, and when he cometh to the Stable, cool him moderately, and rub him thoroughly.

Of

Of preserving the Body in a good Frame
of Health.

Take half a Pound of red Sanders, fresh Butter as much, with a few Figs, and Rosemary-Leaves bruised and mixed with the former, give the Horse a sufficient Quantity : But first let him that undertakes to cure distemper'd Horses, be thoroughly Inform'd of the following Particulars.

1. To what Distempers, and Hurts Horses are subject to.
2. The Nature of them, and what is their original Cause.
3. The several Accidents and Incidents which at first generate the Cause.
4. Prognosticks, or Signs, by which the several Distempers are known.
5. A perfect Knowledge in all Drugs and Medicines in order for Cure.

I proceed now to present the Reader with some other Receipts.

To Cure the Belly-bound.

Take some Mallows, and with Water make a Decoction, put to this half a pound of sweet Butter, an Ounce of Benedict. Lax. and with a Horn force it up his Fundament, then clap his Tail close to his Fundament, and hold it down fast, whilst another leads him about, for an Hour or two, if possible ; afterwards keep him warm, and let whatever he drinks, be so too.

Of

Of Splaying of the Shoulde.

The Cure is, to put a pair of strait Pasterns on his forefeet, and to let him stand still in the Stable ; then take Dialthea a pound, of Sallat Oil a pint, of Oil of Bay half a pound ; fresh Butter half a pound, and melt them together, anoint the grieved place therewith round about the inside of the Shoulder, and within 2 or 3 hours after all the Shoulder will swell ; then with a Fleam strike all the swelling places, or with a sharp hot Iron, the Head whereof should be an Inch long, to the intent the Corruption may run out ; and still anoint the same very often with the said Ointment ; and if it gather a head, then launce it, where it is most soft, and tent it with Hog's grease and Turpentine, and a Tent of Flax.

A Medicine to cure all Light-Galls, to skin Sores, and dry up watry Humours.

First, bathe the sore place with hot melted Butter ; then strow upon it Powder of Rosin for a day or two ; lastly, Take a spoonful or two of very thick Cream, and with Chimney-soot bring it to a very thick paste ; then spread it upon the Sore, and it will heal, dry, and skin, in a short space.

A Poultis for most Distempers.

If your Horse be troubled either with the Pole-Evil, weather-hurt, Navel-Galls, Fistula's, Bitings, Imposthumation's, &c. Take Earth-Loom with no Lime in it, and boil it with White-wine Vinegar, till it is thick enough to make a Poultis of, then as hot as can be lay it to the sore, and it will cure.

Of the Pole-Evil.

The Cause of this Distemper is either a Flux of gross Humours contracted by Cold, or thro' some violent Blows, or beating against Gates, Fences, Posts, &c. Its situation; between the Ears, and appears like a Fistula, but swells more, and by this you will know it. Sometimes it ripens easily, but often is more Stubborn; So that due Care must be had in regard to its Cure. To ripen it, and make it break, make a Plaister of Hog's-Lard, as tho' you would scald it therewith, and make him a Biggen to keep him very warm, and renew the Plaister twice a day very hot, and it will ripen the sooner; then where it is softest, and where the corruption may best issue out, with a round hot Iron, as big as your little Finger, two Inches beneath the soft place, thrust it upwards, so as the point of the Iron may come forth at the ripest place, then tent it with Flax dipt in Hog's-Lard, and lay also a Plaister of Hog's-Lard on the same, renewing it 4 or 5 days; then afterwards take half a pound of Turpentine washed clean, and dry'd from the Water, with two Yolks of Eggs, and a little Saffron, and mingle them together; then with a Quill search the depth of the hole, and tent it with a Spong, so big as the hole to the bottom, and so thrust it with a Quill into the Wound to the bottom, and a warm Plaister of Hog's-Lard to cover it renewing it twice a day; but when the Sweating ceases use no Plaister,

Of the Serow.

This is like a Splint in manner of a Gristle, as great as an Almond; it groweth on the fore leg. The cure is, take an Onion and pick out the Core, and put therein a Spoonful of Honey, a quarter of a pound of unslack'd Lime, 3 pennyworth of Verdigrise, and roast the Onion, and bruise it, and lay it hot, having first cut the Skin.

A broken-winded Horse to Cure.

A broken Wind proceeds from a foul Stomach, hard Riding or Working, too much Heat in the Heart, with an Oppression of the Lungs, which Labour with great Difficulty to perform their Office. To cure this Distemper you must proceed thus; Take two Spoonful of Swine's-Dung; two Ounces of the Juice of Spanish Liquorice dissolved in half a Pint of Ale; an Ounce of Sugar-Candy; 4 Ounces of Diapenthe, pour all into 3 pints of warm Milk; and let him drink this 7 or 8 Mornings fasting; riding him out gently after it. When you come back to the Stable, give him a Mash of split Peas and Oats, and let him have clean Litter. This Method will soon discover, whether he will ever be cured; because it is a Medecine appropriated to cleanse the Wind-Pipe and Lungs, and create free Perspiration. Several things proper to mix with your Horses Meat, as Liquorish, Horehound, Hysop, Colts-foot, Linseed, Bay-berries, Anniseed, Enula Campania, Powder of Polypodium of the Oak, Turmerick, &c. which are all of 'em excellent, and good not only for the Breath, but to preserve the Horse from most Diseases.

Of the biting of a Mad Dog, with the Method of Cure.

Take Goats flesh, or Beef, if the other is not to be had, also Goats dung and Dane-wort a Herb so called, of each half a Pound, a considerable quantity of Walnuts stamped, green ones, if the Season will permit; and laying them well tempered together and warm, to the Wound, and it will cause the Venome to come forth; give him likewise at the same Instant, White wine and Treacle boiled together.

To Strengthen a broken bone, or Bone out of Joint, when set.

The Bone being rightly placed, Take Oil of Swallows, and root of Ousmoud, and with it anoint; bray the Latter in a Mortar, and mix it with the Former; after which, the Bone being well Splintered, dip a thick woollen Cloath in the Oil, and spread some of the Root mixed with Oil likewise upon it; and bind it hard about the Bone; or if it be a Rib, then bind it about the Horse's Body strait; and it will effect the Cure, and cause the Bone suddenly and strongly to knit.

Of the Spleen to cure.

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The Spleen is the Seat of Melancholly, the
which proving full and hard, swells to that big-
ness, that it is exceeding painful; causing the
Horse to groan, eat basily, and be continually
looking upon his left side; when you perceive these
Signs, Take the Herb Agrimony, boil it in Wa-
ter and taking the Leaves chop them and make
them up in Sweet-butter and give them Pill-
wise Morning and Evening and after it, give
him the Water wherein it was boiled.

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Consumptions and Wastings away to cure.

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These Distempers are known by the Foul and
Noisomness of the Horse's Breath, and his
often casting his Eyes upon his Body: The
Cure is, Aristolochia Longa, boiled in Spring
Water, and given him to drink, Morning and
Evening, for the space of ten Days; a Quart
at a time is sufficient.

Of

*Of the Nature and Causes of Agues
and Fevers in Horses.*

I have in another Page, said said something as to the the Cure of an Ague and Fever in Horses, but design here to treat of the Nature and Causes thereof; and they are these :

I. The violent Heat in the Body, inflames the Body to such a height, that Nature in a manner is suffocated.

II. The Humours of the Body suffer separation by this Heat, and are contaminated and Dis-temper'd thereby.

III. The firm Parts of the Body from such an excessive Heat, in its Revolutions and Intervals generate an Ague.

The Latter is demonstrated, as thus :

The sudden excessive Heat, created by the fermentation of gross, raw, and indigested Food in the Stomach, an immoderate Heat arises, destructive to the Tone of the Blood, begins with a Shivering in the Body, becomes periodical (or as in Agues in Humane Bodies) becomes Quotidian, Tertian, and Quartan, which if not carried off in time, terminate in Death.

Thus much for the Origin of Agues, to cure which I have already prescribed.

Some

*Some neceſſary Obſervations
relating to the ſeveral Di-
ſtempers incident to Cattle.*

HAVING amply treated on the Nature of
Horses, laid down the beſt Rules for
Breeding, Backing, Riding, and Managing
that noble Beaſt; as alſo variety of Receipts
peculiar to the ſeveral Cures of all Diſtem-
pers he is incident unto; I ſhall conclude
theſe Sheets with ſome uſeful Obſervations
relating to Cattle: by which the Gentleman,
Farmer, Graſtier, &c. may know when they
are Diſtemper'd, and how to cure them.

To preſerve Oxen or Cows from Infection:

Divide your Stalls, with Lattices, parti-
cularly for your Cows and Calves, leſt they
rob one another of their Food, and overlay
their Young; and if you would have them

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thrive

thrive apace, you must look after them with great Care and Diligence, and whether at Home, or Abroad, have a watchful Eye over them; that you may know their Manner of Feeding, and where they lye down to rest at Night. In the Winter neglect not to feed them regularly, give them plenty of clean Litter; - for they naturally delight in Cleanliness. When you return with your Draught-Oxen from Labour, rub them down well, and coax and fondle them, and wash their Feet with warm Water, which will make them thrive amain, and keep 'em from Distempers. As this Cattle, are of a regular Nature and Disposition, they must not be hunted and harra's'd about, neither in Summer nor Winter. Besure, as much as in you lyes, to keep your Poultrey from their Stalls, for nothing is more pernicious than this; especially Hog's Dung will infect and bring upon them a pestilential Distemper: Suffer no Carrion to stink and rot near them. Now, if the Murrain happen to be amongst your Cattle, seperate them immediately, and put the sound into fresh Pastures far from each other, that the Sound may be preserv'd, and the Distemper'd more easily cured.

To cure the Blain in Ox or Cow:

The Symptoms of this Distemper are these; the whole Body is bloated and blown, the Eyes are heavy, and sometimes look wild and frightful. To cure this, searh his Mouth, and if you find Blisters under the Root of his Tongue, or near it, cut them to the bottom, and having thereby let out the Salt Corruption, and Fiery Humours, rub the Place with Salt, and then let a Boy thrust his Hand and Arm up his Fundament, his Arm being first anointed with Hog's-Lard, and let him break all the Blisters he can feel; afterwards give him Water to drink, wherein Bay-leaves have been soaked, and be sure to keep him warm.

How to cure the Murrain.

This Distemper is most common to this sort of Cattle. The Signs to know it are these; the Cattle drivels, and runs both at Nose and Mouth; sometimes it causes Thirst, and Pining away; sometimes it appeareth in the Joynts, which by the Cattles halting before may be known, as likewise behind,

Sometimes in their Kidneys, and occasioneth a Weakness in their Loins and Limbs, attended with great Aches and Pains. Another sort there is, which riseth with Pimples all over their Body, appearing sometimes in one Place, and sometimes in another, never long fixing in a Place. Sometimes it appears between the Hide and the Flesh, which causes the Humour to sweat out at divers Parts of the Body; sometimes it appears like a Leprosie all over the Body in Knobs or Pimples, sometimes it appears by their Deafness, Blindness, and want of Appetite, so that although they may not presently lose their Flesh, yet so soon as you percieve any of these Symptoms, immediately separate them, for all these are Contagious and Infectious.

To cure which. Take Sea-Thistles, Angellico Roots, and Fennel-Seeds, stamp them together, mingle them with Wine, and fine flower, and boil them; after which, strain them, and give the Liquor, or Juice to the Beast afflicted, and at the same time Bathe his Body over wit hot Water, into which the Herbs Roots and Seeds, when strained are put; nor forget to peg them in the Dewlaps with Roots of Hellebore, or Bares foot which you must do by making a Hole with a Bodkin, and thrusting in the Root, cut fit

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for that Purpose; and letting it there remain for a while, it attracts the poisonous Humours to it, and makes them void in nauseous Water and corrupt Matter.

How to know when your Beasts are afflicted with a Fever or Ague, and to cure the same.

If your Cattle are troubled with a Fever or Ague, you shall discover it by the Watering of their Eyes, Driveling at Mouth, Headviness of the Head, beating of the Urines, and Heat throughout the Body; then permitting them to Fast for the space of a Day, betimes the next Morning, let them Blood in the Tails, then give them Oil, Water and Salt, in which Colewort-stalks have been sodden, pouring it down their Throats with a Drenching Horn, and so continue to do for the space of Five Days; always in the Morning before they have Eaten, ought they to give them to eat, Lintills, Vine-Leaves, and other cooling Leaves watering them with cold Water, three times a Day, wiping and cleansing their Mouths both within and without, with a Sponge or Linnen cloth wet in Beer.

How to know when your Cattle are Hide bound.

If you perceive your Cattle not to encrease their Flesh with high feeding, but rather to fall away, then feel them warily, and if you perceive their Skins stick to their Backs, or their Ribs, that you cannot take it up, then they are Hide-bound, and that occasions their decay; the cause of it proceeds from Cold taken after a Sweat, or taking Wet after much Labour, by standing in the Rain. To cure which, boil Bay Leaves in Water, and with its Decoction bath them all over, as hot as they can suffer it, then breathing a Vein in the Neck rub them a second time over with Wine and Neats-foot Oil, pulling up the Skin with your Hands, then take the Root of a Sea- Onion, and about two Pounds of the Root of a Poplar-Tree, with about a Pound of common Salt, and bruising the two former put them all together into Water, where having lain a while, give the Water to your Cattle to drink, and it will cure them: and by giving them it in the beginning of the Spring, for the space of Fourteen Days, it Preserveth them in Health to a Miracle.

To cure the Scalls, or Manginess, an approved Remedy.

If your Cattle be Mangy, or Scabby, the expedientest Remedy is to rub them, or wash them over with Juice of Garlick; the same Medicine you may use, if they are bitten by a mad Dog; you may add to it Pennyroyal and Brimstone-flower boiled with Oil, Vinegar and Salt-water, and powder of bitter Almonds, which is an infallible Remedy, if they are not too far gone.

Stoppage of Urine to cure.

The Signs of this Distemper, is the Swelling of the Yard, occasioned by the heat of the Bladder; to cure which, and give him ease. Take a Pint of French-wine, the White of nine or ten Eggs, six or eight Cloves of Garlick, and keeping him from all manner of Provender, Hay excepted, give him the Juice to drink, and at the same Time, with a Syringe, force up his Yard the Juice of Housleek, Groundsel and Mallows, which will allay the heat, and make him in twice or thrice using, freely to void his Urine. If the Cods be swoln, wash with Vinegar and Salt twice a Day.

How to cure t' e Panetis in Oxen or Cows.

This is a pitiful Distemper, is attended with an Oppression, tremblings, and palpitations of the Heart, attended with cold Sweats, &c. The Cure is, Take Plantain-Leaves and Onyons, and bruise out the Juice in a Mortar; to these put a sufficient quantity of fresh Chamber-Lye, and give the Beast this with a Drenching Horn.

To prevent pissing of Blood.

When your Cattle are subject to this Distemper occasion'd by hard Labour, violent Reaching and Straining, take Milk, and turn it with Rennet to Curds, or with White-wine, let these stand 24 Hours, when bleed the Beast in the Tail, and give him about 3 Pints of the aforesaid Drink. To stop an excessive Bleeding when a Joint is cut off the Tail, cauterize, or sear it with an hot iron: if by opening a Vein, then bruise Nettles, and apply to the same.

The Staggers to Cure.

The Staggers is known by an Inflammation in the Eyes, which appear red as Fire,
the

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the Beast tosses its Head about as if it were mad; this is cured thus: Take of beaten Pepper an Ounce, through it into half a Pint of the strongest Vinegar, make it Blood-warm, and pour it into his Nostrils, his Head being ty'd up with a Head-Stall to the Rack for that purpose, then close the Nostril with your Hand awhile, and afterwards bleed him in the Nose-Vein.

The Sprenges.

You may know this Distemper by the Beast's beating his Head against his Sides, and stamping violently with his Feet. The Cure let a little Lad thrust his Hand up the Fundament, and draw thence all the Dung, and corrupt Matter, which being made very clean, thrust up two Handfuls of Bay-Salt, which will do the Business, and cause him to Dung as he ought with ease.

Of the Dasse.

For this, let Blood in the Fore-head, by sitting the Skin across, and binding; but after sufficient Bleeding, unbind, dip a Cloth in Vinegar, tie it on fast, and keep the Head warm.

An experienc'd Remedy for the Lasks or Ray.

When your Calves are afflicted with this Distemper, which take away their Stomach and Rest, take new Milk, and put some Rennet to it, till it becomes no thicker than he can drink it, warm it, and give it him as hot as he will suffer it; and in twice or thrice so doing, it will rid him of his troublesome Distemper. If your Bullock be troubled with a Cough newly got, take a Pint of Barley, a yolk of an Egg, and a handful of Raisins of the Sun; boil them in Sweet Wine, and give him the Liqueur in a Drenching-Horn, and the Corn to eat. If this succeed not, as it is not doubted but it will, then make him a Mash of Grains, Wheat-Flower, fryed Beans, and Lintel-Meal, and mixing them together, give him them to Eat. If your Calves have a Cough, give them Centaury bruised to Powder, and it cures them Infallibly.

To cure the Taint.

You may know this by a Swelling or Knob about the Head or Breast; To cure it, mix Urine Salt and Treacle together, and give it him pretty hot. To

To cure the biting of a mad Dog and most Distempers.

Take 2 handfuls of Elder-Rine the innermost, 2 handfuls of Longwort, an ounce of Long-Pepper, 2 ounces of Licoras, 2 handfuls of Rue, 2 ounces of Anniseeds, an Ounce of Cummin-Seeds, 2 ounces of Tumerick, half a Pound of Maddder, and put them into Six Pints of Ale, and whilst they are Seething over the Fire, beat together, in a Wooden Bowl, 2 handfuls of Bay-Salt, 12 Roots of Garlick Eight New-laid Eggs, with their shells, four Balls of Orment, and then the Liquor being well boiled, strain it through a fine Sieve of Hair, and put it to the latter Ingredients; then in Six Pints of Beer, put 2 ounces of Venice-Treacle, 2 ounces of Bay berries, and when the Drink is boiled, mix it with the other Liquor, and according as you perceive your Beast distempered, give him to the quantity of a Pint, pretty warm, Morning and Evening for three days together, and it will Infallibly cure the aforesaid Distempers, and many others of the like Nature; preventing all manner of Infection and Distempers, thereby occasioned.

To

The Gargise to cure.

This is a Swelling about the Eyes or a Bone thereabouts, and appearing like a Botch or Boil : If you perceive it has seized your Beast, cut the Skin round to it, and so prevent its coming to the Lips, for if it takes them, it will prove Incurable ; then take Urine and Salt, and boil them together, and with it wash the Place grieved, both Morning and Evening and in a short time the illtemper will vanish : Anoint the Place with Suet, the mean while.



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